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CAUSE OF WAR DISASTERS.

In a letter to the Washington "Post" Francis J. Lippett says: "In the report of the proceedings of the twenty-sixth annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac, held at New London in June last, appears an interesting address by its president, Gen. Gibbon. In it he points out the chief cause of certain disasters that served to prolong the war, vastly increasing the loss of life and of treasure. 'If,' he says, 'there is one well-established principle in war, it is that an army commander in the field must have unlimited control of military operations.' A signal instance of a disregard of this principle was Pope's disastrous Virginia campaign in 1862, in which Gen. Halleck undertook to direct operations in the field seated at his desk in Washington. It was in vain that Pope hourly reported facts, showing that the enemy in great force was turning his position, and by a flank march, thus laying himself open to a crushing defeat if Pope had marched against him, catching him in flagrante delicto. But this he was not allowed to do, for Halleck was constantly wiring him to 'hold on to Burnside,' at Fredericksburg, until Stonewall Jackson's 25,000 were well in his rear.

"Another instance was Burnside's disastrous failure at Frederickburg, the responsibility for which he nobly but unjustly took on himself. His plan of campaign was unexceptionable. Neither Jomini nor Napoleon himself could have found fault with it. It was simply to cross the Rappahannock at once, seize the railroad at Frederickburg, arriving at Richmond, and, of course, capturing it, before Lee's army, moving on a longer line, could possibly come to its relief. The success of this strategy was to turn upon one thing—the prompt arrival of pontoons for crossing the river before the enemy could arrive there in force. But day after day, and week after week, elapsed before, owing to the neglect either of Gen. Halleck or Gen. Meigs, the pontoons made their appearance, by which time the whole of Lee's army was facing us at Frederickburg, and intrenched. Under these circumstances the battle of Frederickburg was an unfortunate mistake, but had Burnside been allowed the unlimited control of his operations and of the means of carrying them on that was afterward accorded to Gen. Grant, who can doubt that the result would have been a brilliant success instead of disaster?"

Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, having failed to secure the release of a deserter serving out sentence of court martial, is quoted as saying: "They let other Government employees resign at will. Why should not a soldier have that privilege in time of peace? It would be better for the Army. The number of would-be recruits now far exceeds the demand. Reduce the time of service to one year, and allow the men to resign when they wish. That would not destroy the discipline of the Army, more persons would receive military training, and the millions of dollars spent on military prisons could be used for another purpose, for, under these circumstances, there would not be any desertions from the Army." This is an optimistic view which, at least, has the charm of novelty.

Some interesting letters have been recovered in a forgotten desk in a Washington garret, and they will be published in the January number of the "Century." They were written to a young law student by Wirt, Webster and Calhoun, and give him advice as to the course of study he should pursue to fit him for his chosen profession.

One of the most striking of the series of pictures which F. de Myrbach is drawing for "The Century's" "Life of Napoleon" will appear in the January number. It represents the Prussian Noble Guard sharpening their swords on the steps of the French Embassy in Berlin, an historic event carefully reproduced, but reminding one of a scene from opera.

Two men have been arrested in D ublin charged with unlawfully attempting to seduce from his allegiance to the Queen a private in the Hampshire Regt., and to persuade him to desert and join the American Navy or Army. We have no use in this country for one who can be thus seduced, and it is difficult to see what motive could prompt the attempt, except it be hostility to the Queen's service.

In a recent after dinner speech Gen. Lord Wolseley, speaking of the rifle with which the English Army is now armed, said: "The Arctic traveler looked upon the gun as a splendid weapon. It hit extremely hard, and it did not penetrate the bones without fracturing them, as some said it would, but it pulverized them. In the same communication an interesting experiment with the new cordite powder was described. Some cases had been left for a considerable time exposed to a temperature of 35° below zero, and he could find no difference between it and fresher cordite. They might, therefore, prepare to congratulate themselves and the Army on the possession of an excellent weapon."

"War-Time Reminiscences" was the subject of the paper read before the Army and Navy Club, Washington, Dec. 16, by Capt. Henry P. Goddard. Jan. 21 Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N., will read a paper on the "Battle of Lepanto;" March 16 Capt. Thomas Wilson will have one on "The First Naval Battle of the World," and another will follow by Gen. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., April 20, entitled "Reminiscences of a Quartermaster in 1861." The paper of Gen. Angus on "A War of War," already announced, will be presented Feb. 17.

(From The "Youth's Companion.")

The story is told of a soldier of the Army of the Potomac who had his own ideas as his financial value, as well as the method by which that value could be realized. He was a white man, and was detailed for service as a teamster in a train which was driven for the most part by negroes. The negroes were hired at the rate of $25 per month, but the white soldier received no more than his regular pay of $16. He appeared somewhat dissatisfied with this arrangement, and made an application to his Captain. "I should like," he said gravely, "to be appointed a negro by brevet, and be assigned to duty in accordance with my brevet rank!"

The "United Service Gazette" comments upon the interest shown by American cities in the vessels named in their honor and suggests that the British naval authorities might do worse than to stimulate the interest of some of England's great inland towns in the navy by bestowing their names on ships instead of, as sometimes is the case, fixing upon such as carry no particular interest or meaning.

The New York "Times" says: "Lieut. Spencer Churchill and Lieut. Barnes, of the British Army, who have been with the Spanish forces in the field for two weeks, are expected in New York this week from Havana. Each wore a cross, presented by Gen. Martinez Campos, for gallant conduct in the engagement near Santa Clara—at least, such is the official version. But the truth of the matter is that the young Englishmen came to Cuba with the desire of visiting the camps of the rebels. To conceal their intentions, their services were offered to the Spanish commander and accepted. They were made Lieutenants and attached to the infantry arm of the service."

London "Truth" is now questioning Commander-in-Chief Wolseley's "backbone" because Prince Henry of Battenberg is being sent to Africa in order to give some shadow of justification for his name appearing on the active list of the British Army. No doubt, says "Truth," Prince Henry, when once the appearance of his name on the active list has been more, or rather less, justified, will be pitchforked into some desirable staff appointment. Both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught disapprove entirely of the arrangement which has been made, while the Duke of Cambridge is reported to have expressed his opinion on the subject in forcible terms.

The great fact stands boldly forth that Canada has never fought the Indians, and she will not begin to do so now. Never has Canada had an Indian war; an Indian massacre is unknown in the annals of her history. She is too poor to seek glory by slaughtering the natives born of her soil, and too proud to defame her character or stain her escutcheon. Contrast with this the policy of the United States that is nearly always fighting its redmen. Indian wars are very expensive matters to deal with. The small episode of last year, beginning with the Messiah craze and ending with the tragedy at Pine Ridge Agency, covering but a few weeks, cost the United States Government $2,000,000, besides the lives lost, and in addition unsettled the natives throughout the country. It is to the credit of the Canadian Indians that, although sorely tempted, the Messiah craze had no charms for them. There was in Canada, it is true, Riel's first rebellion, that cost Canada $7,000,000 and the lives of some of her noblest citizens. But that was not an Indian rising. Nevertheless, it taught both the white men and the red men a lesson. It taught Canada that it would be cheaper to ration all the Indian tribes than to have another rebellion; and it taught the Indian the prowess of the authorities, and this was emphasized by the trips given the Indian chiefs to Ontario, where they beheld tokens of the wealth and glory of the white men. —"Westminster Review."

THE COSMOPOLITAN at one dollar a year should be on the book table of every Army and Navy officer in the Service. Its "Progress of Science" Department conducted by Col. S. E. Tillman, "PHYSICS," Prof. Becker, "GEOLOGY," Prof. Dolbear, "ELECTRICS," Prof. Young, "ASTRONOMY," &c., is alone worth the subscription price. During 1896 it will contain a number of articles from leading officers of the two services.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE for December contain from $4,000.00 to $8,000.00 more net cash advertising than was ever before printed in any magazine, published in any place, at any time, at any price. Bearing this in mind the lover of good magazine literature can understand how a ten cent magazine is able to give in a single number such fiction as that contained in

The Cosmopolitan for December.

It embraces the last story written by Robert Louis Stevenson, a story by "Ouida," one by Sarah Grand, a sketch by Zangwill, and the beginning of James Lane Allen's much-talked-of new Kentucky realistic story, "Butterflies." Probably no stronger array of fiction has ever before been presented in a single number of any magazine.

Nor has any magazine ever had a larger number of really distinguished artists engaged upon its illustration than this December number of The Cosmopolitan. Among others are Alfred Parsons, Rossi, Boughton, A.R.A., Attwood, Cabrinety, Small, Bunny, Eric Pape, Clinedinst, &c., &c.

The cost of such features would be a great deal if divided by only 80,000 or 100,000: it is comparatively small when divided by 400,000----the number of copies which the Cosmopolitan prints for December. **Army and Navy officers** will recognize in this ten cent magazine, a periodical which gives the best of thought and art and literature at a price placing it easily in the household of every officer. The Cosmopolitan, by mail, will be sent to any post or address, postage prepaid, for $1.00 a year.

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THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

The sincerity of the talk in Congress and the newspapers about enforcing the Monroe doctrine will be brought to a test when it comes to determining what action is to be taken upon the bills to increase our military and naval forces and to provide for the defense of our sea coasts. In talking war without making proper preparation for war, or, in fact, any preparation whatever, we are simply making a display of ourselves which excites the derision of the instructed the world over. With a knowledge of the critical condition of our relations with England, which is shown by his later message, the President sends to Congress his annual recommendations without a single word in favor of those military preparations which are the logical and necessary accompaniment of the belligerent attitude he was about to assume. Now let us see what Congress will do. Its plain duty is to pass without delay a joint resolution somewhat to this effect:

"Resolved, That all acts placing restrictions upon recruiting for the Army and Navy are hereby repealed, and that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to enlist men sufficient to fill each troop, battery and company now authorized and those herein provided for to the maximum authorized number, and to provide each vessel of the Navy of the United States in commission with its full complement of men.

"Resolved, That the number of troops of cavalry, batteries of artillery and companies of infantry now authorized by law be doubled, and that the infantry regiments be hereafter organized into regiments of three battalions of four companies, each battalion to be commanded by a Major."

We are not proposing to put the Army on a war footing, but merely to give it the organization required for peace, and which it should have had long ago. At the very least our artillery force should be doubled and companies added to the infantry sufficient to give us twenty-five regiments of three battalions, or 300 infantry companies in all.

Of course this is merely a suggestion of the action that should be taken without delay and without debate. There is precedent for it in the action taken by Congress at the time of our last difficulty with England in 1812, and it is required, if Congress is in earnest, and is not merely indulging in the pastime known as talking through one's hat. The passage of such resolutions should be followed by an adequate increase and reorganization of the Army and Navy, and by liberal appropriations for fortifications, guns and ships. If the Engineer and Ordnance corps of the Army had carte blanche to spend all the money they called for it would take them nearly two years to put our sea coasts in a position for defense. What time our Navy Department would require to put the country on a proper footing at sea has been told in the reports of the Secretary of the Navy. If such action as we have here suggested is not the necessary and logical corollary of the message on the Venezuelan boundary which President Cleveland has just sent to Congress, what does that message mean? Here is what the President says in the conclusion of his able state paper:

"It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British Government, upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world, and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

"The course to be pursued by this Government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now fully apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States.

"Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claim of both parties. In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the full responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking people of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization, and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness. GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895."

We commend to the thoughtful consideration of the officers of the two services the following, which we find in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger": "Officers of the Navy have been worrying every man connected with Congress for several years with importunities for or against the passage of a bill, according as they were affected, the provisions of which were intended to further the interests of one class of officers at the expense of another class. Regular organizations are maintained by naval officers at Washington for the avowed purpose of defeating certain measures and promoting others, and these organizations have not hesitated to place themselves in opposition to the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy whenever it was considered the Secretary's recommendations interfered with their personal interests. This winter the perennial fight between the line and the staff is to be supplemented with a contest between seniors and juniors of the line over what has become known as 'the hump.' This 'hump' is formed by a block of officers of the grades of Lieutenant Commander and Commander, which interferes with the rapid promotion of the juniors, and which the juniors are, therefore, anxious to have summarily removed. As many of the seniors are officers of extended experience and distinguished service, they naturally object to being transferred to the retired list while in the enjoyment of full physical health, merely that their juniors may secure rapid promotion. What is true of the Navy in regard to lobby operations at Washington is true of the Army, but in less degree. If a measure is presented to Congress upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, to promote the efficiency of a particular corps, the officers of the other corps immediately start and maintain a fight against it, unless an agreement is made to couple them with its proposed benefits. The presence in Washington of a large number of Army and Navy officers detailed for staff and other duty furnishes a strong and powerful force for lobby service, and many of these gentlemen may be found, at all times during the sessions of Congress, about the corridors and committee rooms of the Capitol. If positive orders should be issued by the Secretaries of War and the Navy forbidding officers of those two branches to take any part whatever in influencing legislation, except with the authority of the respective Departments, Senators and Representatives would be spared a great deal of annoyance, and the best interests of the Army and Navy would be materially promoted. In this connection it has been suggested that if all officers of the Army and Navy on duty at Washington were required at all times, when on duty, to wear their proper uniforms, this and other abuses would be speedily and effectually corrected. There would seem to be as much reason for these officers wearing their proper uniform when serving in a military capacity at the War and Navy Departments as when serving in the same capacity on detailed duty elsewhere."

It appears that although war left Japan with a great many prizes, yet these Chinese ships were so much knocked about, and many of them were of so obsolete a type, that the Japanese fleet received but a small addition of real strength by the acquisitions of war. Indeed, considering that the Japanese ships were also somewhat roughly handled, it can hardly be said that their navy was stronger after war than before it. Japan is determined to make good her deficiency, and as the "Engineer" tells us, she has building in England two first-class ironclads of the Majestic type, but of a little less tonnage. Both are in an advanced state, and will probably be launched next spring. When out in Japan they will be by far the most powerful vessels the China Sea has ever seen, and they alone will establish for some years to come Japanese supremacy at sea in their own part of the world over all nations except England and France, and even these will have to add to their present fleets in the far East to maintain their position. These vessels were ordered before the war with China, and Japan does not intend by any means to stop here. It is expected that she will expend part or all of her indemnity upon naval armament. The "Engineer" tells us that the guns to be supplied by Elswick to the Japanese ironclads are of a superior type to the guns of the Majestic. For instance, the Japanese 12-inch guns are 40 calibres long, whereas the Majestic 12-inch guns are only of 35 calibres. Both guns have practically the same muzzle energy, but the longer gun can get that energy with a smaller charge, and therefore with less wear and tear. Again, the 6-inch Japanese guns can fire a larger charge, and therefore obtain a higher muzzle energy than can the Majestic 6-inch guns. The Japanese ships, being of less tonnage than the Majestic, carry two 6-inch guns less. Moreover, they do not carry any 12-pounders, whereas the Majestic carries eight. The indemnity paid by China amounts to 280,000,000 yen by the time the last instalment is paid. A yen is about the equivalent of a dollar, and the 130,000,000 yen, which is the least amount named in connection with the increase of the Japanese Navy, will furnish a very formidable navy.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was tendered a complimentary reception and dinner by Lafayette Post, G. A. R., New York, on the evening of Dec. 18. The affair took place at the Hotel Netherland, and many distinguished veterans were present, including the guests of the evening, Gen. Miles, Maj. Gen. Ruger and Commo. Sicard. There was plenty of war talk. Gen. Miles said nothing of battle, but went on shaking hands and sawing wood. According to the report in the "Herald," "Neither Comdr. Adams nor Gen. Miles referred in their speeches to the question of the day. Gen. Miles said that the influence of the United States extended from Canada to the South Pole, and that but for it the Republic of France would not exist to-day. When the war of the rebellion was over there were no boundaries to be settled. 'We're one people,' he concluded, 'united, prosperous, thankful and progressive, and one nation we'll be, from ocean to ocean and lakes to sea.' Gen. Ruger, who spoke next, plunged right into the subject uppermost in everybody's mind. After alluding briefly to the present condition of our Army, he said: 'In point of fact, the Army of the United States includes that great patriotic body of men who have served with the colors. There comes in the history of every country a time when all depends on its military force. When you can dispense with the services of sheriffs and policemen, then the country can afford to dispense with its Army. The services of the Army have been very great. It has been the conservator of military knowledge. The Army of the Republic in the future will be composed of the patriotic youth of the country. It is to that future Army that I now call upon you to drink. No person can say what it will be called upon to do.' Commo. Sicard responded to the toast, 'The United States Navy.' He said in substance: 'We are fortunate in having several strongly armored ships, not enough to deal with the Navy of Great Britain, but if we only had a few more we would be all right. Great battleships cost a great deal of money.' A voice: 'We'll raise that.' 'The time for raising it has come now. It takes not only money but time to raise a Navy, but in the mean time we'll get along with what we have.' The audience cheered enthusiastically at this." Gen. Coffin, of Connecticut, concluded an eloquent address by expressing the hope that Gen. Miles would be honored by the title so nobly worn by Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

A correspondent says: "Lieut. William A. Campbell, 9th Inf., wishes information as to the present whereabouts of his overcoat, cape, gloves and some other personal property, always useful and especially desirable at this time of the year. Lieut. Campbell is on detail at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., as professor of military science and tactics, and between taps and reveille one night last week received some pointers on strategy. Some wicked men, burglars perhaps, called at his residence at a very improper time, and now he is wearing another officer's overcoat. In connection with the robbery there is said to have happened a very amusing episode. There were two artists in the job. While they were in the house, piling up for removal the cape, overcoat, cap, gloves, etc., etc., one of the burglars heard in the distance some one whistling. He paused and asked, 'What is that?' 'What is what?' said the other one. 'Why, what is that whistling?' said No. 1. 'The Campbells are Coming,' said No. 2. 'The devil they are,' said No. 1, and out of the window he bolted. His flight frightened No. 2, who gathered up what he could in haste and also took to his heels. After running a mile, a mile and a half, or two miles, they pulled up, and No. 2, as soon as he could speak, said: 'What t'ell did you run so for?' 'Why, you said the Campbells were coming.' 'Oh! you fool, that was what the fellow was whistling.' So the next night they went back and finished up their job by going into the Lieutenant's room and taking his pocketbook, with the large amount of currency all Army men are known to carry around with them. The Lieutenant says they got 'trash' the last call, but that he does miss his overcoat."

Paymr. Gen. Stanton has practically completed the revision of the new manual for the Pay Corps of the Army, and it ought to be ready for issue to pay officers at an early date. The new manual will be found to be decidedly different from the one now in use. Many portions of the old book, especially that in relation to payments to volunteer soldiers, have been eliminated and have been replaced by regulations for the direction of officers in carrying out the new system adopted for paying off troops which has been adopted by the War Department. The Judge Advocate General has completed his courts martial manual and it is practically ready for distribution. Gen. Sternberg, Surg. Gen., is still engaged in this work, as is the Quartermaster General. Lieut. Col. Cushing, principal assistant to Gen. Morgan, Comy. Gen., has about completed a revision of the Commissary Department's regulations. This revision will be passed upon by Gen. Morgan and by that official laid before Secretary Lamont for approval. Brig. Gen. Flagler is busy at work preparing a new manual for the instruction of Ordnance officers and, like those for the other corps, it is being rapidly pushed toward completion.

Comdr. H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., is at present on duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

Louisiana has established a soldiers' home, open to the admission of all disabled or infirm soldiers who have served the State, the principal object being to provide for the Confederate veterans. Some dissatisfaction has arisen among this class because of the expulsion of disabled soldiers who had broken some of the rules of the institution. This dissatisfaction found expression in a long series of resolutions passed at the regular monthly meeting of the Southern Society Army of Tennessee, held in New Orleans, Dec. 10. This society would appear to be a prosperous one, as it has a surplus of $1,577.65 in its treasury.

The board testing the pneumatic dynamite guns at San Francisco, Dec. 9, telegraphed to Gen. Flagler that the battery had more than fulfilled all requirements. On the second day each gun threw five 15-inch dummy projectiles for rapidity, making an average of 8½ minutes for the five. Then three sub-caliber 8-inch shells were thrown for range to a distance of 1,500, 2,000 and 2,500 yards successively, and one, carrying 100 pounds of dynamite, was thrown upon the rocks two miles across the bay. The tests for accuracy were also satisfactory. A 15-inch shell, carrying 500 pounds of dynamite, was fired into the mountain, tearing an enormous hole in the rocks, and three similar shells were fired out to sea, exploding exactly as calculated below the surface.

At a recent meeting of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion Gen. J. J. Coppinger was elected a companion and Lieut. Col. S. B. M. Young was installed as senior vice commander. The commandery enthusiastically adopted a resolution that, having learned with extreme satisfaction of the well-deserved promotion of Companion and Past Commander Maj. Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles to the command of the United States Army, the hope is expressed to be able at an early date to salute him as Lieutenant General commanding. Further, that as his assignment to a new and larger sphere of usefulness renders desirable his affiliation with another commandery and his transfer from the active roll of California, his companions of the Pacific coast sincerely trust that he may be as happy in his new associations with companions of the District of Columbia as he has always seemed to be with those of the far West.

The circular issued by the committee of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California to raise funds for a monument to be erected over the grave of the late Gen. John C. Fremont is as follows: "Death has removed vast numbers of his old comrades, but there are still surviving many members of the Loyal Legion who were among the millions of Fremont's admirers during the pathfinding period of his brilliant career, and who enthusiastically followed his standard in the Presidential contest of '56 with an admiration which has but increased with the passing years. They will all recognize the debt of gratitude the nation owes to so noble a representative of the American name, and no doubt in common with all of your membership esteem it a privilege to contribute to the erection of a monument to his memory. The Metropolitan Trust Company, of 39 Wall street, New York City, is the custodian of the Fremont memorial fund, and the chairman of the committee is Rear Admi. Richard W. Meade, U. S. N.

Just as the Italians were congratulating themselves on their recent successes in Abyssinia they received news that Maj. Toselli and his command had been surrounded by a largy body of Abyssinians, who fought for six hours with great vigor and skill, inflicting a loss of 700 men on the Italians. It is reported that the entire force of the enemy was commanded by a Russian Major. The hemmed-in Italians fought with extreme desperation. Fortunately, before the fight was over, Gen. Arimoldi arrived upon the field with his command and drove the Abyssinians back, enabling the 300 beleaguered Italians who remained alive to make their escape. Three Abyssinian chiefs and 3,000 of their followers were killed or wounded. Gen. Baratieri, Governor of Erythree and Commander of the Italian troops, telegraphed that fully 70,000 Abyssinians had invaded the Tigre country and were besieging Makalle and Antalo. Reinforcements are being hurried from Italy and every available transport is being put into readiness. The Abyssinians are reported to have 100,000 men in the field.

That gallant soldier, William B. Royall, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., died at his residence in Washington Dec. 13, and was buried on Monday at 2:30. Gen. Royall was born in Virginia April 15, 1825. His first military service was as a Lieutenant in the Mexican war. In consideration of his gallantry at the assault upon the fortifications of Taos he was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant, by the President, in the 5th (old 2d) Cav., from March 3, 1855. The opening of the war found Lieut. Royall with his company in Texas, which escaped just in time to avoid capture. During the rebellion he was breveted Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. He received six saber cuts in the action at Old Church, Va., June 13, 1862, and these wounds disabled him from further field service for some years. He was Lieutenant, Captain and Major in the 5th, Lieutenant Colonel in the 3d and Colonel in the 4th Cav., participating in many Indian affairs with these regiments. Gen. Crook applied for him to command his cavalry during the Sioux campaign in 1876 and he was distinguished for conspicuous gallantry in the action on Rosebud Creek, Mont., for which he received the brevet of Brigadier General. Gen. Royall was retired at his own request, by reason of his wounds and length of service, on Oct. 19, 1887. He married Miss Elizabeth Coxe Howell, of Philadelphia, a sister of the late Rear Admi. Howell, who survives him, and leaves one child, a daughter, now Mrs. Geoffrey Parsons, of Washington, D. C.

The following is the syllabus of the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in the matter of the application of Maj. George C. Reid for rehearing of claim for pay as Major prior to June 14, 1894, and his appeal from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in checking his account on account of overissue of forage: In order that the Comptroller of the Treasury may grant a rehearing upon a final settlement made by the 2d Comptroller, the evidence produced by the claimant in support of his application must not only be new but also material, i. e., such evidence as might have justified a different conclusion had it been presented and considered at the time of the 2d Comptroller's settlement. The accounting officers have no jurisdiction upon the settlement of the cash account of a disbursing officer to disallow a legal and proper charge for supplies purchased and received because it may appear that the supplies were used for a purpose not considered proper by the accounting officers, the jurisdiction of the latter over property accounts being limited by the act of March 29, 1894, to charging an officer responsible for public property with such losses to the Government as may be certified to them in the manner provided by section 1 or said act. The rehearing was denied to Maj. Reid and his vouchers for $46.80 for forage will be honored.

The officers of the staff departments are naturally not well pleased with the propositions contained in the report of the Secretary of War concerning the reorganization of the staff. They do not see how the influence of politics is to be lessened by throwing open 2,102 eligible positions for which there are often no contest and usually not more than three or four applicants. They agree that this is not constructed on the "one-man power" plan; the average official life of Secretaries of War, since the formation of our Government has been less than two and a half years, and while the ideas and wishes of each Secretary have been carried out, most of them have not been above consulting with those who are familiar with the personnel and routine of the several departments. The staff say: "Does the Assistant Secretary believe that the chief of a staff corps, experienced in the duties of his corps, and of marked ability in his corps (as he should be), sure of his tenure of office and with pride in duties to which he has given his best years of work and thought, will perform his duties less fearlessly, less economically and with less efficiency, than one with little or no experience, no esprit de corps and dependent upon the good will of his Creator, or than one who, in a few months or years, knows that he will be subordinate to some one, he knows not whom? The Assistant Secretary speaks of 'bureaucracy' as if it were a fearful bugbear; our system of executive government is nothing else, and it is the duty of each chief to get all he can, properly and legitimately, for his bureau, and the Secretary is the balance wheel and governor combined. His remark about red tape and clerks is peculiar, to say the least. No chief of bureau is allowed to appoint the clerks, messengers or laborers in his bureau, and each and all of them would submit without a murmur if ordered to cut red tape right and left and submit fewer or no papers (through the Adjutant General) to the Secretary of War."

The "Cape Times" tells of an escapade of some frolicsome soldiers at St. Helena which did fright the isle from its propriety. Some time before daylight the inhabitants of Jamestown, while dreaming of the first Napoleon and his griefs, were awakened by the sound of musketry fire. Presently the night watchman dashed up with the news that, seeing one of the water tanks drifting aimlessly about in the harbor, he thought she had broken away, and so went out in a boat with his companion to make her fast. On approaching the tank, however, a human voice solemnly warned them to keep off, and almost simultaneously a couple of bullets whistled over their heads, and they returned quickly to the shore under a heavy but happily erratic fire. From that time the firing had been kept up, the signal station on Ladder Hill being made the mark of a highly realistic little bombardment. The practice seems to have been fairly good, for the signalman reports that one of the shots passed through the ventilator and dropped down not far from where he was sleeping. As big a crowd as St. Helena could muster collected on the terrace to watch the sequel. The tank was seen drifting steadily out to sea, for the fellows on board seemed quite unable to set sail, and had no notion how to steer. Presently, when the strange vessel was some miles out, they began flying signals of distress, and, dropping anchor immediately afterwards, took to the boat which they had taken with them. There was a stiff breeze blowing and a good sea on, and the trio pulled vigorously for the shore, but, finding the exertion too much for them, steered for the moorings and made themselves fast, coolly waiting for the police to come and take them off. The adventurers turned out to be three men of the Royal Artillery, who had taken it into their heads to seek a change from the monotony of St. Helena by putting to sea in a water tank. Bombardier Longman, in charge of the main guard, and two gunners, one of whom was on sentry-go, locked up another man who refused to join them and then marched off, taking the keys of the Line Gate with them. They carried with them a portion of their kit, three days' provisions, and nearly 200 rounds of ammunition, which was almost wholly exhausted in the course of bombardment.

Major and Surgeon P. F. Harvey publishes in the Plattsburg "Republican" an interesting article on alleged miracle cures, taking the German Schlatter of Denver, for his text. Giving full credit to the wonders claimed for Schlatter, Dr. Harvey argues to this conclusion: "To the well-balanced mind a recourse to the miraculous is no longer necessary to explain these strange phenomena of nature; natural law is quite sufficient to elucidate them if we but avail ourselves of the vast store of facts which science has put at our disposal. In short, the cure of disease by mental action is wholly subjective, the result of modifications of functions in which emotion, and not volition, gives character to the effective impulse. This power of the unconscious mind, as it may be called, operates however in rather circumscribed limits and differs in degree with the more or less susceptible organization of the nervous system. It acts automatically without the conscious co-operation of the ordinary rational intelligence, and hence the natural error made by many of ascribing the results of that action directly to extraneous or supernatural agencies. Our conscious and ordinary daily acts are as much the product of the Higher Power as the most mysterious manifestations of our subjective minds. Human actions are immediately determined by the character of cellular organization. These, however, are secondary phenomena, which human wisdom is alone capable of grasping, the primary cause eludes the finite understanding." What Dr. Harvey speaks of is what Hartman calls "the vivifying breath of the Unconscious," the "activity and efflux of the Intellect freed from the domination of the Conscious Will." The Romans would have described Schlatter as possessed by a tutelar spirit; Plato, as having "the divine frenzy, gift of holy daimones." To the Jewish prophets it would have been "the lifting up of the spirit"; to Thomas Carlyle, "the clearer presence of God Most High in a man." Dr. Harvey and the modern school find in the wonders of Schlatter further proof "that there is a psychic or emotional influence residing in human nature which under certain circumstances can effect physical changes in the organism." He cites the familiar act of blushing as an illustration of bodily action controlled by a mental operation. Also the well-authenticated instance, cited by Bernheim, of producing a blister on the back of a patient with a postage stamp.

Prof. C. A. L. Totten, as he is now called, is pleasantly remembered in the Army, and all will be glad to learn that he is still flourishing. In a letter to the New Haven "Register" he gives a list of topics included in the series of studies to which he has devoted himself. In his letter he says: "In addition to all this work I have edited a chronological and historical monthly devoted to simalar topics and which is now in its forty-fifth number. The subjects treated are too numerous to mention, but are all generic to the times in which we live, as the reflection of what the prophets wrote of them now more than 2,520 years ago. In the mean time I have by no means changed my mind as to the seriousness of the World situation set forth in the Yale military lectures you published in 1890, but rather am more and more concerned at the certainty with which the body of prophecy therein interpreted has come to pass and now threatens to culminate in all Eastern quarters as a centre and with all others in cumference." Further Prof. Totten asks: "Is it not high time that our two fraternal nations, 'Brother John' and 'Brother Jonathan,' got together upon solid ground and agreed to bury forever all their differences in a mutual and permanent treaty of arbitration. Affairs are swiftly moving towards the condition of necessary confederation between these two powers, and it must be laid upon a purely fraternal basis. Let us look, for instance, at the Venezuelan and Trinidad matters. I have a Black's atlas of 1852. It gives the boundaries of British Guiana and they run nowhere near the Orinoco River except a bare touch at the very mouth, where a narrow strip of British coast comes up to the edge of the lower lip of the river, as on all standard and official maps from that day to this. Query: Since when, and by what recognized authority, has this been changed? Of course, we bar all ex parte surveying, unless Venezuela took part in running the Schomberg line, the which is not understood to have been the case. Let me point out that England cannot afford to push at Venezuela out of her front door, and so, as it were, at us across the Monroe Doctrine, because by so doing she would leave her back door wide open to all sorts of European, Asiatic and African embroilments of far greater moment. The whole brood of her other difficulties would head up at once if she were to become seriously and unfortunately occupied with us. Nor, on the other hand, can we ourselves afford to come into strained relations with the mother country, with whom, more than with any other nation upon earth, our interests are in every way bound up. Let England therefore arbitrate this miserable little Venezuelan affair—the whole of it—that will get it off of her hands, and let her and us awaken to the full gravity of our Eastern affairs, and let both, as the two nations of destiny, begin to get together upon a more lasting basis. In other words, I firmly advocate an offensive and defensive alliance of the United States of America with Great Britain, whatsoever that involves, looking towards the preservation and dominance of Anglo-Saxon interests for all future time." The first thing in order then would appear to be the consent of England to arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute. But as, according to Prof. Totten, we are to have the millennium era in 1896-97, it will not matter much whether she arbitrates or not. Of the remaining five years of this century, he says it "will be the most remarkable pentade the world has ever known, and even were I a mere soothsayer, and not a conservative student of prophecy, interpreted upon sound historic premises, I should not hesitate to prognosticate against the year 1896-97 A. D., that it will mark the beginning of the 'bouleversement' prophesied of old by Moses the law-giver, Daniel the Prophet, and by that other Prophet who has come and who comes again to take upon Himself the kingdom He has won the right to rule."

It must be a great distraction to the Adjutant General of the Army to be forced each year to divide himself up into two reports. In the "Journal" of Oct. 26, p. 116, we gave a synopsis of Gen. Ruggles' report to the Secretary of war. In a report to the Major General Commanding, Gen. Miles, dated six days later, viz., Oct. 2, Gen. Ruggles considers the subjects of post lyceums, detached service, the line of the Army, desertions, post exchanges, messes for general prisoners, laundries, consolidated messes and clerical duty in the Army. In the lyceums there has been commendable progress. The number of officers on detached service had, in September, 1895, been reduced to 342, as compared with 407 in April, 1894. It is recommended that the enlisted force be increased to 30,000 men. Gen. Ruggles divides the loss of strength into two great classes, one uncontrollable, the other subject to variations that may be modified or eliminated to a large extent by wise administration and legislative measures. In this last class are included the following:

Cause.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Purchase	718	880	1,073	600	459
Fraudulent enlistment	349	394	301	253	147
Favor	124	100	112	159	338
Veterans	324	206	134	85	94
Minority	132	185	104	6	3
After 3 yrs.' service and 3 months' furlough	939	1,452	1,573	1,278	2,635
Desertions	1,503	1,382	1,682	1,074	1,165
Total	4,089	4,599	4,979	3,455	4,841

The very large increase in the number of men who secured their discharges from the service under the provisions of the act of June 16, 1890, is proof of the wisdom of the act of Aug. 1, 1894, making the term of service three years. The number of native-born soldiers who elect to re-enlist is steadily on the increase. The number of re-enlistments of this class was 614 in 1893, 797 in 1894, and 1,040 during the past year. The post exchanges received $1,518,455.94 last year; net profits, $329,222.67. The proportion of receipts from the beer counter have decreased within a year from 75 per cent. to less than 40. One hundred and twenty-eight civilians are now employed in the post exchanges, at a cost of $4,535.66, and 145 enlisted men, with extra duty pay. It is recommended that at posts where there are no consolidated messes, messes be established for general prisoners. Post laundries should be established at all permanent posts. The majority of officers do not favor post messes. To make such a mess successful, the officer in charge must be possessed of qualifications that are to be found only in the most accomplished professional caterers. A company in barracks taking its meals at the consolidated mess is in the condition of a family that occupies a dwelling house and goes out to a hotel for breakfast, dinner and supper. In our service the company, and not the regiment, is the unit. The company is the family and should have its own mess, under the eyes of its own officers. It then has its equipment and its cooks always ready for the field. Gen. Ruggles recommends, in justice to a modest but generally meritorious class of men, that it be graded and paid according to the prescribed grades and rates of compensation fixed by the act of March 3, 1853, as amended by the act of April 22, 1854. It is suggested that a proper classification of these clerks would be: Chief clerk at general headquarters, class III., $1,600; chief clerks at headquarters of departments, class II., $1,400; the other clerks, class I., $1,200, and class, $1,000, so as to offer to clerks of the lowest class an incentive to rise above the mere mechanical performance of clerical duty. This would add only $3,800 to the appropriatio'.

We are asked to suggest that officers should take into consideration the circular of the U. S. Infantry Society offering a prize of $100 and a bronze medal for the best essay on "The Army, Its Employment During Times of Peace, and the Necessity of Its Increase." As the essay is intended particularly for the information of non-military men reasoning is preferred to tables and statistics.

Capt. Dressel, Inspr. of Rifle Practice of the 13th N. Y., has been busy superintending the work of putting the range in proper order. The range as originally fitted up was found very badly constructed in almost every particular. The ventilating apparatus, plumbing, targets, etc., were, it is said, evidently devised and placed by some one who little appreciated needs and workings of an armory range. The alterations are now about complete, and the members of the 13th will soon have the pleasure of shooting in one of the best ranges in the country.

"St. Nicholas Magazine" recently offered prizes for the best corrections of a misspelled poem. More than ten thousand answers were received, and the committee has been overwhelmed with work, the results of which and the names of the prize winners will appear in the January "St. Nicholas." Answers came from all over the world, from Turkey, from Egypt, and from Europe—from a little countess in Vienna and from the grandchildren of Emerson and Hawthorne in America. The committee reluctantly make the admission that the penmanship of the English and Canadian children excels that of Uncle Sam's boys and girls.

Our fifty-year-old Lieutenants of the U. S. Navy will grind their teeth when they read the following from a sketch of Lord Nelson appearing in an English paper: "Rodney made his own son a post Captain at seventeen and promoted Sidney Smith to the same rank at about the same age because he was a friend of the family. He filled Sir Isaac Coffin's ship with mere boys, whom he promoted Lieutenants before they knew their business because he wanted to please their relatives. Nelson would push young relatives whom he liked, but then he liked them first and foremost because they were the sort of lads who deserved promotion." In William Sidney Smith's case, however, Rodney made no mistake. He died a full Admiral and K. C. B., having defended St. Jean d'Acre against the great Napoleon, compelling him to retreat in disorder, leaving all his artillery behind.

Med. Dir. Edw. Shippen, in the "United Service" for November, tells this story of an ancestor of Lieut. A. B. Speyers, of our Navy: "We not long ago learned, incidentally, that a Lieutenant in our Navy had many 'forbears' in the English naval service, that his grandfather was a cousin of Sir John Jervis (afterwards Lord St. Vincent), and that the family preserve the following anecdote: The lad had gone to sea under Capt. Jervis' command and had as a fellow midshipman the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), whom George III. had ordered to be treated like any other of his messmates. One day the Captain noticed that the Prince had a swollen cheek, and said, 'What is the matter with your royal highness?' 'George Pigot hit me!' 'Why did George Pigot hit you?' 'Because I called him a liar.' 'You had better let Pigot alone, as he is rather quarrelsome.' 'Not at all,' said the Prince; 'we had a fair fight and I licked him.' These young combatants were then about eleven or twelve years old. The Duke of Clarence is said to have taken a great fancy to his opponent, who, in consequence, attained post rank at the age of twenty-five. The gentleman who related this story said that the mother of our Lieutenant, who is still living, has commissions which have been borne by members of her family, from William and Mary, Queen Anne and George I."

The London "Engineer" thinks that the value of bunker capacity in a man-of-war has been largely overestimated. It says: "It would, of course, be very good if, in addition to everything else, a cruiser carried enough coal to let her steam at three-quarter speed for a month at a time without stopping, but we cannot have this, nor anything like this, and it remains to be proved that we are not sacrificing a very considerable certain advantage in the pursuit of a doubtful gain. For the principle embodied in the proposition that a cruiser must be able to keep the sea for long periods leads not only to loading her heavily with coal, but, going further, means loading her heavily with ammunition, stores and other matters. It requires no skill as a naval architect to see that the less there is to put on board a ship the smaller she may be. If, for example, a consumption of 150 tons of coal per day is contemplated, it is evident that if we are content with three days' full speed steaming a bunker capacity of 500 tons will suffice, whereas if we want to double the possible steaming period we must put 950 tons on board. Of course, if we carry an extra quantity of coal something else must be given up or the ship must be made larger. Now, the Admiralty in sacrificing gun-fire and many other useful things to enable cruisers to keep the sea for long periods, are, we believe, making a mistake, and the mistake arises in an erroneous conception of our national position on the one hand, and on what would take place if war broke out, on the other."

The New York "Tribune" thus sums up the question between Venezuela and England: "Finally, Monroe Doctrine or no Monroe Doctrine, Great Britain refuses to submit to arbitration the title to any land east of the Schomburgh line. That, after all, is the crux of the whole business. It is just as though at Geneva the United States had demanded an award of $12,000,000 without debate, and been willing to submit to arbitration only the question of damages beyond that sum. Great Britain has no more right to fix the Schomburgh line as the limit of arbitration than the Venezuelans have thus to fix the Essequibo River. The very basic principle of arbitration requires that in such a case all the disputed territory shall be considered. The Schomburgh line is not a fetich. It is not 'taboo.' It has no authority. It was run by a British agent, without the co-operation or assent of Venezuela. It was repudiated by its own maker. Two years after it was run the British government explicitly assured Venezuela that it was 'merely tentative,' and disclaimed any purpose to occupy the land up to it. Ten years after it was run Great Britain again solemnly agreed 'not to occupy any part of the unoccupied territory in dispute' until the boundary question should be settled. So the matter rested until 1880, forty years after the Schomburgh survey, when Great Britain claimed, on the strength of 'ancient treaties' and 'original rights,' ownership of all territory up to the Schomburgh line and a great tract far beyond it! And now she declines to submit the ownership of that territory to arbitration, because of 'original rights' which apparently did not exist in 1842, and because she has for ten years actually occupied the very territory which in 1850 she promised not to occupy!"

TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF THE INFANTRY

The following bill was introduced in the House this week:

H. R. 1,149—Mr. Sherman (New York): To increase the efficiency of the infantry organization of the Army of the United States. That the infantry arm of service, Army of the United States of America, shall consist of 25 regiments. The enlisted men of 2 of these regiments of infantry shall be colored men, and the enlisted men of all other infantry regiments, Army of the United States of America, shall be white men.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of infantry, Army of the United States of America, shall consist of a regimental band, 12 companies, 1 colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 1 regimental adjutant, 1 regimental quartermaster, each to be selected from the 1st lieutenants of the regiment and to be extra 1st lieutenants; 3 battalion adjutants, 1 battalion adjutant for each infantry battalion, to be selected from the lieutenants of the battalion by the major permanently commanding the battalion; 1 regimental sergeant-major, 1 regimental quartermaster-sergeant, 2 color bearers for carrying the national and the regimental colors, and 3 battalion sergeant-majors, with the rank of sergeant of infantry, 1 for each infantry battalion.

Sec. 3. That each regimental band of infantry, Army of the United States of America, in time of war, shall consist of 1 chief musician, who shall be instructor of music; 1 drum-major, sergeant; 3 principal musicians, sergeants; 3 assistant principal musicians, corporals; 15 band musicians, privates, and 1 band cook, private. In addition to their duties in the band the principal musicians and assistant principal musicians shall instruct the trumpeters of the regiment in the trumpet calls pertaining to the infantry arm of the United States military service. Each regimental band of infantry, United States Army, shall be provided with a separate band mess. The regimental adjutant shall command the regimental band of his regiment. In time of peace the 16 privates for the band shall be detailed from the several companies of the regiment and borne on all rolls and company and regimental returns as on detached duty in regimental band.

Sec. 4. That each company of infantry, Army of the United States of America, in time of peace shall consist of 1 captain, 1 1st lieutenant, 1 2d lieutenant and 50 enlisted men to each infantry company having 1 1st sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians (trumpeters), 1 company clerk, which shall be the infantry company peace organization: Provided that the number of non-commissioned officers and privates in each company of infantry, United States Army, may be increased, at the discretion of the President of the United States, not to exceed 162 enlisted men to each company of infantry, United States Army, the infantry company war organization, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase. And each company of infantry in time of war shall consist of 1 captain, 1 1st lieutenant, 1 2d lieutenant, 1 1st sergeant, 1 company ordnance sergeant, 1 company quartermaster sergeant, 1 company commissary-sergeant, 8 sergeants, 16 corporals, 2 musicians (trumpeters), 1 company clerk, 1 company cook, 2 assistant company cooks, 2 artificers, 4 company wagoners and 122 privates, making 162 enlisted men to each infantry company in time of war. And this shall be the war organization of each infantry company, United States Army, in time of war. The captain shall appoint the 1st sergeant, company ordnance-sergeant, company quartermaster-sergeant and company commissary-sergeant from the sergeants of his company, and may return them to the duties of sergeants, and appoint others in their place. The captain shall appoint the company clerk, company cook and assistant company cook, company artificers and company wagoners from the privates of his company and may relieve them and appoint others.

Sec. 5. That separate company messes shall be provided for each infantry company, Army of the United States of America, and the messing of all the companies in the infantry regiments, United States Army, shall be by companies, in separate company messes. And each company mess shall be under the direction and supervision of the captain of the company, assisted by the 1st and 2d lieutenants of the company. The captain shall detail a suitable non-commissioned officer of his company to be immediately in charge of the company mess. The company commissary-sergeant will perform all this duty in time of war. In every infantry company, United States Army, the full mess equipment for field service will be kept in complete order and the best possible condition for actual service in the field, and always kept in readiness for field service. The infantry colonels commanding regiments, lieutenant colonels, majors commanding battalions, and the United States medical officers on duty with commands will exercise the necessary supervision over the band and company messes of their respective commands.

Sec. 6. That the infantry regiments, United States Army, will be instructed in both single-rank and double-rank formations. The habitual formations for the infantry regiments, United States Army, in time of peace shall be single-rank formations; and in time of war the infantry, United States Army, will be the single-rank or double-rank formations, as the exigencies of the service require. The companies shall be designated for each infantry battalion, 4 companies to each battalion of infantry, United States Army, and a major of infantry assigned to the permanent command of each battalion of infantry, United States Army, by the Secretary of War. In the absence of a major of the regiment the senior captain of the regiment on duty with the command shall be assigned by the regimental commander to command the battalion during the absence of the major, and each captain, while so assigned and performing the duties of battalion commander, if mounted on private mounts, shall be entitled to the pay of a captain of cavalry and forage for two horses. The regimental adjutants and regimental quartermasters of infantry, United States Army, shall be mounted officers, and shall each be entitled to $10 per month pay in addition to the pay of the grade of 1st lieutenant of infantry, and each shall be entitled to forage for one saddle horse, when such horse is kept by them at the station and used in the performance of mounted staff duties. Battalion adjutants, one for each infantry battalion, shall be mounted officers, and in time of peace shall receive only the pay of their grade, and each shall be entitled to forage for one saddle horse, when such horse is kept by them at the station and used in the performance of mounted staff duties. In time of war regimental adjutants, battalion adjutants and regimental quartermasters of infantry, United States Army, shall each be entitled to forage for two saddle horses, when such horses are kept by them for the performance of their mounted military duties. Battalion adjutants of the United States Army in time of war shall be extra 1st Lieutenants of the regiment and shall receive the same pay and allowances as provided by law for the regimental adjutants of their respective regiments. Each major of infantry shall appoint the battalion adjutant for his battalion. Each battalion of infantry, United States Army, shall have 1 battalion sergeant-major, with the rank of sergeant of infantry, to be nominated by the major commanding the battalion to the colonel of the regiment for appointment.

Sec. 7. Provided that hereafter, commencing immediately after the passage of this act, all promotions of commissioned officers in the infantry, United States Army, shall be from the next lower grade according to seniority, determined by the entire length of service as a commissioned officer in both the regular Army and volunteer forces of the United States of America, and each and every officer shall take place and rank in the grade to which promoted, in accordance with the requirements of this act: Provided that the provisions of Section 7 of this act shall not apply to any colonels of infantry, United States Army, who have been regularly commissioned as colonels of infantry prior to the passage of this act, and provided that no officer who has lost rank by the sentence of a general court martial, or by the action of an examining board, shall, by virtue of this act, regain any rank so lost.

Sec. 8. That the colonels, majors and captains of infantry, United States Army, shall be habitually with their regiments. In time of war captains of infantry shall be mounted officers and entitled to the same pay and allowances as provided by law for captains of cavalry, United States Army. All infantry officers, United States Army, authorized to be mounted shall have their authorized horses shod by the Government.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of War is authorized to discharge enlisted men from the Army for the good of the military service. All enlisted men so discharged from the military service shall forfeit all pay and allowances due them at date of such discharge, unless especially excepted, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, and all enlisted men so discharged, of bad character, shall forfeit all pay and allowances due them at date of discharge.

Sec. 10. That all of the organizations provided for in this act shall be completed as soon as practicable after passage of this act: Provided that this act shall not be construed to reduce any other arm or branch of the military service.

Sec. 11. That all acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

WEST POINT.

The past week has been marked by such a number of interesting social events as to render it noteworthy even in an unusually gay season. The officers' hops this winter have met with a measure of success unattained in former years. This is due doubtless to the presence at the post of a greater number of young ladies, permanent and visitors, than usual, and also to the large number of recent graduates who are still "dancing men" among the bachelors and younger married officers. The third of the series of hops, held on Dec. 10, was no exception to the rule. So popular have these dances become that an extra informal officers' hop is to be given this evening.

At Lieut. Cruikshank's tea on Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Pierce presided at the tea table, and Mrs. Hazzard assisted Miss Cruikshank in receiving her brother's guests, among whom were the Misses Sumner, Butler, Young, Egbert, Ward, Hanney, Happersett, Davis, Hart, Michie, Mercur, Craney, Dyer, and Lieuts. Bromwell, Reese, Echols, Shunk, Todd, Hagadorn, Biddle, Rice and Dr. Willcox.

One of the most enjoyable of the cadet entertainments of the present season was the dance given by the Misses Craney on Saturday afternoon from 2:30 until 5:30. The guests were the young ladies of the post and their guests and a number of cadets of the first, second and third classes. Among those present were Miss Erben, a guest of the Misses Craney; Miss Davis, Miss Hart, the Misses Egbert and Young, Miss Torney, Miss Campbell, Miss Hanney, Miss Ward, Miss Happersett, Miss Hampton, Miss Mercur, Miss Cruikshank, Miss Sumner and Mrs. Hazzard, Cadets Lewis, Burt, Summerlin, McNeil, Hoffman, King, Nolan, Newell, England, Wade, Tracy, Burnside, Whitehead, Grubbs, Boyd, Kochersperger, and Shelton, of the first; Raymond and Barlow, of the second, and Stone and Munton, of the third class.

Mrs. Cronin assisted Cadet Burt in receiving the guests at the cadet hop in the evening.

Col. Ernst and family have returned to the post after an absence of a fortnight. Miss Michie has returned from a visit to New York City, where she was the guest of the Misses Belding. Dr. Athey has been a guest of Lieut. Todd. Miss Ainsworth, of California, has been visiting Mrs. Babbitt; Miss Campbell is a guest of Miss Dyer.

There was no morning service at the cadet chapel on Sunday owing to the illness of Professor Postlethwaite, who has been confined to the house for several days past with a severe attack of rheumatism. In Dr. Mason's lecture last Wednesday afternoon, practical instruction was given in bandaging. Hemorrhages was the subject of the preceding lecture.

FORT RILEY.

Mrs. Taylor, of Leavenworth; Miss Graef, of New York, and Mr. Mellen, of Pittsburg, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Minor is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Viele. Capt. Colon Augur, 2d Cav., left on Tuesday, Dec. 10, for a month's leave, to be spent chiefly in Washington. The Young People's Club met at Miss Randolph's on Tuesday night, Miss Vose and Dr. Quinton winning the prizes. The Book Club met at Mrs. Rafferty's on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 11, Miss Carpenter and Mrs. Furlong reading from "Through Colonial Doorways." The Euchre Club met at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz on Wednesday, Mrs. Hoyle and Mr. Zalinski carrying away the prizes. Col. and Miss Carpenter entertained at euchre Thursday evening, Dec. 12, about thirty-five being present. A very enjoyable evening was spent by the guests, who were chiefly the young people of the garrison, Mrs. Adams winning the ladies' first prize, Mrs. Foltz the second, and Lieut. Goode, the gentlemen's first and Lieut. Ostheim the second. A dinner of ten covers was given by Maj. and Mrs. Turrill on Friday night, Dec. 13, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Vose, Capt. and Mrs. Hein, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Furlong. An informal hop was held in the post hall on Saturday night, Dec. 14, followed by a hop supper given by Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, in honor of their guests, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Graef and Mr. Mellen. A hop supper was given by Lieut. Landers on Saturday night.

Seven members of the present Congress were born in England, five in Canada, four in Ireland, three in Scotland, four in Germany and one each in Denmark, Norway and Hungary; in all, six Senators and twenty representatives born abroad, but not all of foreign parents, George B. McClellan, for instance, having been born in Dresden during Gen. McClellan's temporary residence there.

PERSONALS.

Col. G. H. Weeks, A. Q. M. Gen., was a visitor in Philadelphia, Pa., this week.

Capt. E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf., of Fort Logan, Col., has arrived in the East to spend the holidays.

Maj. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf., left Buffalo this week on a short leave to return after Christmas.

Gen. Frank Wheaton has returned to Denver, Col., from a visit of inspection in Arizona and New Mexico.

Lieut. F. L. Smith, 17th Inf., left Columbus Barracks, Ohio, this week to spend the holidays with relatives.

Col. S. McConihe, U. S. A., has gone to the Bermudas for the winter, where his address is the Hotel Hamilton.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf., now at Fort Thomas, Ky., is expected in New York early in January on a short visit.

Lieut. C. P. Terrett, 8th Inf., undergoing examination for promotion, was a guest this week at the Imperial Hotel, Leavenworth city.

A report current this week that Gen. Martinez Campos had resigned his command in Cuba and was going home is officially denied.

Garrison life at present is a little dull, socially considered, as many of the younger officers are off on short holiday leaves of absence.

Capt. M. C. Foote, 9th Inf., was to leave Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of the week to return about the 20th of January.

Maj. John Egan, 1st Art., has rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for a two months' leave, and has resumed command of the post.

Lieut. C. H. Hunter, 1st Art., under recent regulations, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.

Col. E. F. Townsend and Miss Townsend were expected at Fort Leavenworth this week to spend the holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. Penrose.

Lieut. W. H. Allaire, 23d Inf,, on duty at West Point, sails this week for the Mediterranean and will spend a portion of the winter at Naples, Italy.

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, of the Commissary Department, U. S. A., on leave from Washington, D. C., visited friends at Governor's Island on Dec. 16.

Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, Adjutant 6th Cav., leaves Fort Myer, Va., about Tuesday next for Montclair, N. J., where his marriage is soon to take place.

Lieut. D. E. Aultman, 2d Art., has taken charge of post exchange matters at Fort Adams, R. I., in succession to the late Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell,

Lieut. J. H. Parker, 13th Inf., has left Fort Niagara, N. Y., on an extended leave, a portion of which he will spend visiting relatives in and near Philadelphia.

Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, 9th Inf., will leave Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., early next week to spend a fortnight's leave with his relatives in New York City.

Lieut. F. W. Coe, 1st Art., leaves Fort Monroe, Va., this week for the West, and rumor insists that when he returns early in January he will bring a bride with him.

Q. M. F. L. Dodds, 9th Inf., visited in New York this week en route to Baltimore to spend Christmas with relatives in that city.

Col. W. B. Hughes, U. S. A., returned to Baltimore, Md., early in the week from a journey to St. Louis with the body of his wife's mother, Mrs. Eliza Benton Jones, who died Dec. 11.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Ensign George W. Williams, U. S. N., and daughter of Col. W. Lyman, U. S. A., retired, is a recent arrival at the Naval Proving Ground, Glymont P. O., Md.

Maj. J. R. Myrick, 3d Art., commanding Key West Barracks, Fla,, has had his garrison actively engaged in heavy artillery target practice since Dec. 11. The practice was to terminate Dec. 17.

That extremes meet in the Army as well as elsewhere is evidenced by the fact that a Board of Survey was recently convened at Madison Barracks to investigate the loss of plantation cigars and pigs' feet.

Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Col. H. S. Hawkins, commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, gave a reception and dance Dec. 12 to the officers and their wives and their visitors at Fort Leavenworth.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Miles have had no more hearty or pleasant reception tendered them since their arrival at the seat of Government than that by the officers and ladies at Washington Barracks on Dec. 18.

Col. Montgomery Bryant, U. S. A., who is spending the winter at Wichita, Kan., reaches his 64th year Dec. 28, and would have made the last retirement for age for this year, had he not been retired at his own request March 1, 1894.

The marriage of P. A. Surg. George H. Barker, U. S. N., to Miss Belle Cyrene Bemiss, daughter of the late John Bemiss, of Louisiana, took place Dec. 17 at the residence of the bride's sister, 1622 Nineteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The equestriau statue to the memory of Gen, William Henry Harrison was placed upon its pedestal in Garfield place, Cincinnati, on Dec. 14. The statue, a gift of the taxpayers of Hamilton County to Cincinnati, will be unveiled with great ceremony some time next spring.

Capt. J. E. Sawyer, after a pleasant tour of duty at the Presidio of San Francisco since his appointment to the Quartermaster's Department in December, 1893, now comes to Buffalo for duty. Capt. Sawyer has many friends in New York who will be glad to see him East once more.

The transfer of Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward Assistant Adjutant General from Denver to Governor's Island will be gratifying news to his many friends in New York, West Point, etc., and many at Governor's Island remember him with pleasure when he was stationed there several years ago, being then a Captain of the 1st Art., and commandant of Fort Columbus.

The Confederate Memorial and Literary Society, which has for six years labored indefatigably to secure a Confederate museum at Richmond, Va., has acquired and renovated for that purpose the "White House of the Confederacy," one of the oldest and handsomest residences in the city, occupied by Jefferson Davis during the war.

We congratulate Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar on his assignment to so pleasant a station as Denver, and to so interesting a duty as Adjutant General of the Department of the Colorado. At the same time we regret that New York and vicinity are the sufferers by the change. Col. Volkmar has had rather more than his share of changes of station during the past few years, owing to the exigencies of the service. We trust, therefore, his stay at Denver may be pleasant and protracted.

Lieut. T. W. Moore, 22d Inf., projects a trip abroad next month, to return in July.

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., left Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., Dec. 18 on a short leave. During his absence Lieut. Col. J. Kline is in command at Madison Barracks.

About 200 sons of Union College were present at the eighth annual dinner of the college Alumni Association at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, Dec. 12. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, the retiring President of the association, presided. After a few remarks he introduced Maj. Gen. Ruger, who spoke eloquently to the toast "Our Flag." Other prominent speakers followed.

Maj. Richard S. Vickery, Surg. U. S. A., retired, has taken a house in Washington, and, with his wife and three daughters, will make his home there. Maj. Vickery has just retired from active service. Before he left Fort Monroe a hop was given to the young ladies in the assembly room of the administration building on Friday night, and on Saturday evening, the first that the doctor has been able to call absolutely his own for many years, the officers and ladies of the garrison gave the Vickery family a handsome reception in the casemates of the Fort Monroe Club.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Hutchins, one of the valuable assistants of Rear Admi. Ramsay, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been detached from duty in the bureau and ordered to command the Saratoga. Lieut. Comdr. Hutchins came to the bureau from the Thetis, which he commanded in a manner that received high commendations from his superior officers. While in the bureau he had charge of the issuance of orders and regulations and performed this work in his usually efficient and painstaking fashion. The officials of the Department regret his detachment from duty in Washington. They believe that he will continue to show his ability while in command of the Saratoga. Mrs. Hutchins and their son will accompany him to Philadelphia.

Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., was married at St. Cornelius' Chapel, Governors Island, on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, to Miss Florence Rice Rodman, daughter of Capt. J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf. The Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin performed the ceremony. The officers and ladies of Governors Island and other military posts were present in force, as well as many friends in civil life. Like all military weddings at Governors Island, this one was a brilliant occasion, the officers being in full uniform, and all the military adjuncts being lavishly brought forward to grace the occasion. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Ayres, wife of Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., after which the married couple left on a brief wedding tour and then go to Fort Leavenworth, where Lieut. Barnhardt is stationed.

A correspondent writes us as follows: "On Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, Col. and Mrs. E. E. Wood celebrated their silver wedding with a reception and dance at the officers' mess, West Point, N. Y. Schofield Hall was prettily decorated for the occasion with evergreens, and the dining-room and adjacent rooms were set with tables and invitingly brilliant with beautiful candelabra, silver and glass. Interesting features of the decoration of the hall were a guidon of Troop H, 8th Cav., of which Col. Wood was Captain, and an old cavalry standard of the 1st Division Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, the standard bearing a design of five forks grouped into a five-pointed star, graphically recalling the battle of Five Forks, at which Col. Wood was present as a young officer. It was after this battle that the banner was made and presented by the officers of the 1st Cav. Division to their commander. In Schofield Hall Col. and Mrs. Wood received the hearty greetings and the sincere good wishes of their numerous friends. Mrs. Wood wore a handsome gown of pink brocaded satin, and it was difficult to believe that she had reached the twenty-fifth anniversary of her marriage. Dancing, with new music by the orchestra of the West Point Band, was kept up until late in the evening, when, to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" all adjourned to the dining-room, where they were regaled with one of Maresi's delicious suppers. After an unusually pleasant evening, the guests bade good-night to their hosts, and renewed their sincere wishes for continued happiness in the future and for a golden wedding. Every lady went away with a dainty box of wedding cake. Mrs. Wood has received many beautiful presents from her friends throughout the country."

The lyceum season 1895-'96 at Madison Barracks, N. Y., includes essays by Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 9th Inf., "A Campaign in Canada;" Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., "Jena;" Maj. Ezra P. Ewers, 9th Inf., "The Emergency Ration;" Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf., "The Organization of the U. S. Army;" Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., "Personal Recollections of Inspection Duty from 1865 to 1895;" Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf., "A Memorandum on the Proper Military Support of the Civil Power as Indicated by Existing Orders;" Capt. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf., "Notes on Post and Company Administration, Drill and Field Exercises;" Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., "The Military Department in Our Schools and Colleges;" Capt. William L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., "Rifle Practice in the Future;" Capt. John A. Baldwin, 9th Inf., "Instruction of an Infantry Company;" Capt. E. B. Robertson, 9th Inf., "The Sioux Campaign of 1876;" Capt, Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., "The Influence of Modern Methods of Communication on Military Operations;" Lieut. F. L. Dodd, 9th Inf., "The Element of Luck in Campaign and Battle;" Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., "Strategic Manœuvres by Rail;" Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, 9th Inf., "The Officers' Lyceum;" Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 9th Inf., "Transportation of Troops by Rail;" Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf., "Night Attacks;" Lieut. L. DeW. Ramsay, 9th Inf., "The Course of Military Instruction at Colleges;" Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, 9th Inf., "Marches;" Lieut. C. C. Clark, 9th Inf., "Field Engineering;" Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., "Unique and Historical Passage of Rivers by Troops;" Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., "The Cavalry Sketching Case and the Use of Its Principles by Non-Commissioned Officer in Simple Road and Terrene Topography;" Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf., "U. S. Service Ammunition;" Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, 9th Inf., "The Field Telegraph;" Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 9th Inf., "Hasty Entrenchments;" Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, 9th Inf., "Bases of Operations Illustrated by Historical Examples;" Lieut. Louis H. Lewis, 9th Inf., "Military Reconnaissances." The season at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., includes essays by Maj. L. T. Morris, 3d Cav., "Field Service;" Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cav., "An Inquiry into the Benefits Conferred by Lyceum System Upon the Army and Navy of China;" Capt. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., Courtesy Between Officers;" Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., "Traveling on Railroads with Horses;" Lieut. J. T. Dickman, 3d Cav., "Field Shooting;" Lieut. J. W. Heard, 3d Cav., "The Post Exchange;" Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d Cav., "The Japanese Army;" Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav., "The Nicaragua Canal;" Lieut. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., "A Cavalry Raid."

Lieut. D. W. Kilburn, 1st Inf., has rejoined at Angel Island, Cal., from a pleasant tour at Benicia Barracks.

Comdr. F. W. Dickins, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dickins have returned to Newport, R. I., from a visit to Hot Springs.

Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf., left Denver, Col., this week to spend December, January and February on leave.

Mrs. J. N. Jordan, wife of Lieut. Jordan, U. S. N., and J. N. Jordan, Jr., are at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

Comdr. J. G. Green and Ensign J. H. Dayton, U. S. N., reported for duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 16.

Capt. J. E. Pilcher, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., who lately returned from abroad, visited friends at Governors Island this week.

Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art., on leave, is spending a portion of it visiting friends at 14 Carlton street, Holyoke, Mass.

Capt. J. D. Glennan, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., was expected to leave Fort Sill, O. T., this week for the East, to remain until February.

Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf., leaves Columbus Barracks, Ohio, early next week to spend the holidays with his parents at West Point.

Lieut. E. E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., is a recent arrival in San Francisco to take charge of the recruiting office at 425 Montgomery street, in that city.

The statement last week that Capt. Fornance and Mrs. Fornance were visiting in Pennsylvania, was an inadvertence. Capt. Fornance has been so visiting, but he is a widower.

Maj. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., made a thorough inspection of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., during the past week, after which he proceeded to Fort McPherson, Ga., to inspect the affairs of that post.

Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a visit to some of the larger hospitals in the East, with a view of observing the new method for the treatment of hernia and the appliances required.

Maj. Bertram Tracy Clayton, mustered in this week as Captain of Troop B, N. Y. National Guard, was graduated from West Point in 1882, promoted to the 11th Inf., and resigned in 1888 to engage in business in Brooklyn.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Lieut. E. Williams, Col. Anthony Heger, Grand Hotel; Asst. Surg. J. S. Kulp, Westminster Hotel; Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, St. Denis; Gen. W. D. Whipple, United Service Club.

Maj. and Mrs. Haskell, of Fort Leavenworth, gave an enjoyable progressive euchre party to a number of their friends on Dec. 11. The handsome prizes were won, first lady's prize, by Mrs. Price; second, by Mrs. Baird. Gentlemen's first prize, Lieut. Price; second prize, Lieut. Burnham.

Rear Admi. F. M. Bunce is going to Washington. He telegraphed for permission on Wednesday last and Acting Secretary McAdoo immediately accorded it to him. It is not known at the Department why the request was made, but it is thought to be due to his desire to consult with the authorities regarding his prospective cruise in the Caribbean Sea.

It is related that when Lord Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) was in India he was given a bad egg for his breakfast. Sniffing at it, he called to his valet: "Lamelle, a bad egg! What an atrocious thing to have given me!" The valet hurried up with a serious face, examined the egg closely, and then exclaimed: "I entreat forgiveness, my lord; the stupid servant has given your lordship in mistake an Aide-de-Camp's egg."

The first annual meeting of the Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, New York Commandery, was held Dec. 12 at the Brevoort House. Among the members are ex-President Harrison, Rear Admi. Bancroft Gherardi, and ex-Gov. M. G. Bulkeley, of Connecticut. Two other members are Ensign Deyer Pierce and Lieut. Michael Moore, both veterans of the war of 1812. Ensign Pierce is 106 years old. David Banks was elected Commander at last night's meeting.

Columbus Barracks (Ohio) items from the "Army Herald" are: Mrs. J. F. Dowdy, of Little Rock, Ark., mother of Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., is visiting her son. Miss Browning, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Capt. William P. Rogers, has returned to her home in Winona, Minn. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. R. T. Lamberton, and her friend, Mrs. Mont. Youmans, who will be Miss Browning's guest at the latter's home.

The claim made by Capt. John Q. Adams, U. S. A., in charge of a recruiting station in Iowa, to the effect that all the romance connected with the signaling from Gen. John M. Corse, at Allatoona Pass, to Gen. Sherman, at Kenesaw Mountain, in October, 1864, was a myth and had no foundation in fact, is raising a storm among some of the participants in that battle, says a dispatch from Topeka, Kan. Corse is said to have signaled to Sherman in terms never printed in full in Sunday School books: "I am short a cheek-bone, badly wounded otherwise; but am able to whip hell out of them yet." To this startling but assuring message Sherman replied with the famous "Hold the fort, for I am coming."

Mrs. Burnham, wife of Capt. Burnham, gave a most delightful tea Dec. 13. She was assisted by several ladies. The rooms were handsomely decorated with palms and choice cut flowers. Profs. G. A. Augustus and Mellin rendered charming piano solos in the music room. Mrs. Burnham wore white satin, brocaded front, with diamond ornaments, and the other ladies were gowned in elegant toilets. Among the guests were several distinguished persons. The church with which Mrs. Burnham is connected was well represented by a large number of its most prominent members. Capt. Burnham was able to assist, having recovered his health, and was welcomed by his host of Army friends.

The first payment under new system was made at Columbus Barracks last Tuesday, says the "Army Herald." Lieut. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., was designated by Col. Poland to make the payments, and he performed the important duty to the satisfaction of all concerned. He received the money late Tuesday morning by express. The pay of each man was enclosed separately in sealed envelopes with the receiver's name on the outside. At 1 o'clock Lieut. Mann began paying the companies in the library hall, and the company commander of each organization witnessed the payment of his men. As the men's names were called each walked up to the pay table, where his envelope was opened and the amount due him was verified by the Paymaster, and the company commander, having ascertained that the amount was correct, the money was handed to the man and he went on his way rejoicing.

2d Lieut. Joseph Beatty, Co. A, 14th N. Y., has been elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. K, in the same command.

Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., on leave abroad, registered at the "Herald" office, Paris, France, on Dec. 16.

Asst. Paymr. John Irwin, Jr., has passed through Washington en route for the U. S. S. Thetis, San Diego, Cal.

Ensign Jas. Strauss, U. S. N., registered at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, last week. He returned to the Indiana on Sunday.

Asst. Surg. Frank C. Cook, U. S. N., was in Washington on Wednesday. He returned to duty on the cruiser New York on Friday.

Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf., is a recent visitor at Fort Meade, S. D., to his daughter, Mrs. Walcutt, wife of Lieut. C. C. Walcutt, 8th Cav.

Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav., under recent orders, changes base from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Ethan Allen for duty with Capt. Bourke's Troop C.

Maj. G. C. Goodloe has moved for the winter to 1601 Twenty-third street, Kalorama Heights, Washington, D. C., from his country home, Woodreve, Prince George's County, Md.

Lieut. L. B. Simonds, 8th Inf., is receiving many congratulations on his engagement to Miss E. R. Van Deman, daughter of Judge Van Deman, of Delaware, Ohio, and sister of Lieut. W. H. Van Deman 21st Inf. Nor is the young lady lacking in the matter of congratulations.

Col. H. S. Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins gave a reception and dance to the officers of Fort Leavenworth on Dec. 12, which was a most enjoyable event. One hundred and seventy guests were in attendance. Col. Hawkins and the Misses Hawkins did duty as the receiving party.

Capt. A. L. Wagner has issued a little "Catechism of Outpost Duty." It is an abridgment in the form of questions and answers of "The Service of Security and Information," presented in portable form, and containing the main essentials of the larger book. The author expresses his obligations to Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf., for valuable assistance.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., with a portion of his staff, paid Admi. Brown a visit at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16. The General came up in the Wahneta from Old Point. The party were entertained by Admi. and Mrs. Brown and after luncheon embarked on the same steamer for Newport News, where they took the Chesapeake and Ohio train for Washington.

The Montauk Club, of Brooklyn, ever foremost in hospitalities, gave a dinner Dec. 14 in honor of Maj. Gen. Ruger and Commo. Sicard. Among those present besides the hosts were Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, Comdr. Perry, aid to Commo. Sicard, Capt. Mills, aid to Gen. Ruger, Maj. J. V. R. Hoff, Col. Langdon, Genls. Woodward and Woodford, etc. The toasts were informal, and many pleasant little speeches were made.

Maj. Gen. Miles is again at his desk in Army headquarters. Gen. Miles, accompanied by his aid, Capt. Michler, left Washington the latter part of November on an inspection tour of posts in the South. He went to Columbus Barracks, Fort Thomas, thence to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Charleston, S. C., and Fort Monroe. The party also stopped at Atlanta and viewed the exposition. The trip was somewhat marred by bad weather. Gen. Miles went to New York on private business the early part of the week, returning on Thursday.

Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the Department of the Colorado, visited recently Whipple Barracks, Ariz., a post which over a quarter of a century ago he commanded as Lieutenant Colonel of the 21st Inf. He was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Mallory. It is needless to say a hearty social welcome was extended, in addition to the orthodox official courtesies. As a correspondent writes: "Gen. Wheaton of to-day is the same genial gentleman as the Col. Wheaton of nearly thirty years ago, who endeared himself to the hearts of the people of this section."

Lieut. W. A. Campbell, 9th Inf., on duty at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., delivered a lecture recently to his pupils on "Army Organization," which discussed in a thorough manner the powers of Congress, the War Department, command of the Army, its present organization, field organization, general remarks on Army organization, administrative organization, etc.; also tables showing the organization of an English, French, German and Russian Army Corps; making in all a pamphlet of thirty pages. Copies can be obtained from Melling & Gaskins, Alton, Ill., at 25 cents per copy.

In an obituary notice of the late Col. Basil Norris, Surg. U. S. A., retired, by the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, his fine service record is set forth in detail, and the notice concludes by saying: "He was a man of most lovable character and genial disposition, him many friends, and which almost compelled the recovery of his patients. In Washington, where he was so well known for many years, his death where he was so well known for many years, his death will be deeply mourned, and in the home of his later years, on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, many a heart will sorrow upon learning of the death of Basil Norris."

The New York dailies of Dec. 16 devote considerable space to an account of the "Irish Army to fight England," which is organizing under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael. One Irish regiment is fully completed and is the parent organization of many others to be formed in the United States. The two most prominent organizers of the New York regiment are Roderick J. Kennedy, of the Clan-na-Gael, of New York, who is chairman of the Military Board, and former Lieut. Col. James Moran, late of the 69th N. Y., who will be elected Colonel of the 1st Regt., Irish Volunteers, and who is a prospective Major General of the Irish Army. Of course the patriots do not care to admit of the formation of an Army to make England tremble and with few exceptions claim to be organizing merely to support the United States, which they may be called upon to do before long.

Miss Belle Cyrene Bemiss and Asst. Surg. George Holcombe Barber, U. S. N., were married on Tuesday night at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edward Wight, 1622 Nineteenth street. Rev. Alex. M. Rich, of Trinity Church, performed the ceremony. Sprays of laurel and smilax garlanded the room, and the bay window, where the couple stood, was banked with palms and greens. Miss Louise Walker, of Winchester, Va., was the bridesmaid. The maid of honor was the tiny four-year-old niece of the bride, Elizabeth Bemiss Cowan, of London, Canada. Mr. Thomas Fraser Cowan escorted the bride to the drawing room, and P. A. Asst. Engr. McAllister was best man. The groom and the latter wore their uniforms. A large company of friends joined the gathering of relatives who had been present at the ceremony and a brilliant reception was held at 9 o'clock. Later in the evening Dr. and Mrs. Barber left for their wedding trip and will not return for several months.

Paymr. Richard T. M. Ball is in Washington.

Lieut. William H. H. Southerland is in Washington.

Lieut. William C. Babcock, U. S. N., was in Washington this week.

Lieut. O. W. Lowry, U. S. N., is stopping at the Army and Navy Club.

Sergt. Leonhardi, of Co. B, 9th N. Y., has been elected 2d Lieutenant.

Lieut. John Gibson is in Washington awaiting examination for promotion.

Ensign C. B. Morgan, U. S. N., is stopping for a few days at the Marine Barracks, Washington.

Naval Constr. William H. Varney is temporarily in Washington.

Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., leaves Fort Adams, R. I., in a few days for the South to spend the winter.

Gen. and Mrs. H. G. Gibson are receiving congratulations on the birth of a grandson, Leavenworth Gibson White.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert came to New York City this week to meet Miss Herbert returning from Europe.

Lieut. W. R. Sample and Lieut. W. A. Sater, 13th Inf., have taken charge of the Gymnastic Department at Fort Porter, N. Y.

Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf., whose health has not been good of late, will go abroad shortly to spend a portion of the winter.

Capt. Colon Augur, 2d Cav., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York, this week, and Lieut. A. Hasbrouck at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf., who is stationed at New Haven, on duty with the Connecticut Militia, visited friends at Governor's Island Dec. 19.

Mrs. Admi. Ramsey is to be one of the patronesses at the dances to be given by the "Cotillon," which is a reorganization of last season's "Tuesday Cotillon."

Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., of Fort Ethan Allen, has, as friends at Fort Leavenworth have been informed, says "The Times," been made the happy father of a daughter.

Mrs. A. K. Hughes, wife of Admi. Hughes, U. S. N., retired, has issued cards for a 5 o'clock tea Thursday, Dec. 26, at which her youngest daughter, Miss Helen Hughes, will be introduced.

Much credit is due, says a Madison Barracks correspondent, to Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th Inf., for his valuable assistance to the men of the garrison in getting up an entertainment for a Christmas tree for the benefit of the children.

Lieut. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., entertained at dinner Wednesday Senator Sherman, Senator Cullom, Senator Call, Commo. Chadwick, U. S. N.; Commo. Sampson, U. S. N.; Admi. Greer, U. S. N., and Gen. Draper, U. S. A., retired.

Col. W. H. Ludlow, U. S. A., military attache at London, is soon to start on a tour of inspection of the Suez, Corinth and Danish canals. Upon completoin of his tour Col. Ludlow will submit a report of his observations to our War Department.

Surg. F. B. Stephenson, U. S. N., furnishes the Boston "Daily Advertiser" with a synopsis of an article on the subject of the trend of thought in Russia concerning education, progress, civilization, etc., which appeared in the "Europy Vestnix" (European Messenger).

Brig. Gen. Breckinridge, Inspr. Gen., returned to Washington from an inspection of the National Volunteer Soldiers' Homes, on Friday week. He left immediately for Hampton Roads, where he will conclude this work. Upon his return to Washington he will begin tne preparation of his report.

Capt. W. W. Robinson, Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army, pleasantly stationed at Buffalo since April, 1894, now goes to San Francisco for duty at the Presidio. This will bring him near to his old chief, Gen. Forsyth, commanding Department of California, Capt. Robinson having served under him in the 7th Cav. from 1876 to 1891.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York are Naval Cadets W. Bagley, C. H. Walker and W. V. Powelson, James; Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Brunswick; Naval Cadet H. Paymr. G. C. Goodloe, Grand Hotel; P. A. Eng. G. D. H. Ward, Murray Hill; Comdr. J. J. Bartlett, Hotel Strickland, Continental Hotel; Comdr. J. H. Dayton, St. Netherland.

Secretary Herbert arrived in New York on Wednesday and welcomed home his daughter, Miss Leila, who has been abroad for some months past. Miss Herbert has had a highly enjoyable time and has met with a warm reception in court circles. Her handsome entertainment abroad has been a source of much gratification to her friends.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Dec. 18: Dr. Geo. H. Barber, U. S. N.; P. A. Engr. Andrew McAllister, U. S. N.; Geo. E. Albee, U. S. A.; P. A. Surg. T. A. Berryhill, U. S. N.; Naval Cadet R. H. Chappell, U. S. N.; Asst. Paymr. H. E. Jewett, U. S. N.

Engr.-in-Chief Melville has returned to Washington from New York, where he witnessed the steam trial of the battleship Texas. He left Washington on Monday evening and was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday, boarding the Texas on Tuesday evening and remaining on board that vessel until after her trial had been completed.

Capt. George Dewry, president inspection board, has telegraphed to the Navy Department, stating that the Maine's inspection has proven satisfactory and that she will not have to go to a navy yard to undergo any changes. Assistant Secretary McAdoo wired to ascertain if torpedo tubes had been tested; if this has been done the vessel will be ordered to coal and to join Admi.

Mrs. and Miss Gibson, wife and daughter of Capt. F. M. Gibson, U. S. A., Deputy Commissioner Department of Street Cleaning, New York City, entertained their friends at an elaborate tea at their residence, 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 17. They were assisted in entertaining their many guests by Miss Elizabeth Gibson, of Philadelphia, and Miss Leonora Miller, Miss Violet Buel, Miss Kate Hallett and Miss Isabel Hayward, of New York. A dance followed in the latter part of the evening, after which a midnight supper was served by Maresi.

Gen. Moses B. Walker, Col. U. S. A., retired, who died Dec. 17, at Kenton, O., of paralysis, was appointed Capt. 12th U. S. Inf., in August, 1861, and the next month Colonel of the 37th Ohio Infantry. He served with distinction in many battles and was severely wounded, and for his gallantry received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army and of Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was retired from active service with rank of Colonel, July 28, 1866, the rank held by him when wounded.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Sec'y of War.* J. B. DOE, *Asst. Sec'y.*

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Dec. 16, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 14, 1895.

Casualties.

Col. William B. Royall (retired) died Dec. 13, 1895, at Washington, D. C.

Capt. John H. Coster (retired) died Dec. 7, 1895, at New York City, N. Y.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt. Gen.

Circular 4, Dept. Dakota, Dec. 12, 1895.

In order to conform to existing regulations and orders governing courts martial practice, Cir. No. 6, series of 1893, from these headquarters, is hereby rescinded.

By command of Brig. Gen. Brooke

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

W. D., A. G. O., Dec. 16, 1895.

CIRCULAR LETTER—RECRUITING SERVICE.

1. As the Army is now closely approaching its maximum strength, recruiting will be restricted, until further orders, to the enlistment of exceptionally desirable recruits and former soldiers with good characters who fulfill all requirements.

2. As the following named regiments are about full, or likely to be filled by enlistments made for them, or by assignments from men enlisted in the section where they are serving, applications from recruits for assignment to any of them will not be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, until further orders, except in cases of re-enlisted soldiers who formerly served therein and who were last discharged with excellent character: 1st Cav., 2d Cav., 4th Cav., 7th Cav., 9th Cav., 5th Art., 1st Inf., 3d Inf., 4th Inf., 5th Inf., 7th Inf., 8th Inf., 13th Inf., 14th Inf., 15th Inf., 17th Inf., 18th Inf., 19th Inf., 22d Inf., 23d Inf.

Enlistments for, or assignments to, any of these regiments as provided in A. R. 855 and 856, or in accordance with existing instructions from the Adjutant General of the Army, of men who meet the requirements of par. 1, and who are needed to fill actual vacancies, are not hereby prohibited.

3. Post commanders will notify their department commanders when companies at posts are full, or are about to be filled by local enlistments. Regimental commanders will notify the Adjutant General of the Army when their regiments are full, or are about to be filled by enlistments made at posts or by officers away from posts authorized to make enlistments therefor.

The limit to which a company may be recruited is its authorized enlisted strength, less its allotment of men for the regimental band (A. R. 245 and 246). Vacancies in companies will be uniformly reported on this basis.

4. Due care will be exercised by all concerned that companies shall not exceed the limit defined in the preceding paragraph, and that regiments shall not be recruited beyond their authorized strength. But in cases where recruits arrive at a post in numbers sufficient to place companies there above their limit, they shall not be borne as unassigned on any returns, but, unless otherwise specially directed, shall be at once assigned to those companies at the post, of the regiment for which they are intended, where the first vacancies are to occur, even though the assignments carry such companies temporarily above their limit; and special report thereof will be made by the post commander to the Adjutant General of the Army.

5. Beginning with Jan. 1, 1896, every regimental commander will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army on the first day of each month a report of the vacancies that will, in all probability, occur in each company of his regiment during the month.

6. Regimental commanders who notify the Adjutant General of the Army of band or field musicians required for their regiments (A. R. 249), will not relax their own efforts to secure such special recruits; and whenever these efforts are successful, will report the facts at once to the Adjutant General.

7. Officers of the general recruiting service and commanding officers of recruit rendezvous will promptly report to the Adjutant General of the Army the names and occupations of special recruits available at their stations, such as band musicians, field musicians, farriers, blacksmiths, and saddlers, with a view to their assignment to companies or regiments needing them. In cases of band or field musicians, the reports will specify the instrument played by each recruit. Proper notation regarding special recruits will be made on tri-monthly reports.

By order of the Secretary of War.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt. Gen.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, Dept. of Colo., will proceed to Forts Huachuca, Grant and Bayard to make an inspection. (S. O. 88, D. Colo., Dec. 6.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., Q. M. 15th Inf., is extended two months. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Lieut. Col. William J. Volkmar, A. A. G., is relieved from further duty in the Department of the East, and will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty, to relieve Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, A. A. G., who will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., for duty.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Department are ordered: Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty as Post Quartermaster at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will then proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., and relieve Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M., who will report for assignment to duty as Post Quartermaster at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg., is further extended 15 days. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

1st Lieut. Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., will be relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., and will then report to the C. O. Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 2, 1896, is granted Capt. Allen M. Smith, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 199, D. Mo., Dec. 9.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Governor's Island, New York City, to Sea Girt, N. J., on official business pertaining to the construction of a sea-coast battery for the State of New Jersey. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. Col. William B. Hughes, Deputy Q. M. Gen. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

1st Lieut. Charles S. Riché, C. E., is relieved from

duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Willets Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

Corp. Robert McChesney, Ord. Dept., now at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will be sent to Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. Charles S. Mullin, Hosp. Corps, took place with military honors at Governor's Island Dec. 13.

Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 299, D. E., Dec. 13.)

Hosp. Stwd. Herman Loth will return to Alcatraz Island, with permission to delay 20 days en route. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 14.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. James D. Glennan, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 203, D. Mo., Dec. 13.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Evan Price, now at Presidio, Cal., will be sent to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (S. O. 142, D. Cal., Dec. 4.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Henry B. Staley, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is transferred to Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 144, D. Cal., Dec. 9.)

The following named privates of the Hospital Corps are detailed as acting hospital stewards, assigned to duty at, and will be sent to the posts designated after their respective names: Patrick Haughey, now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Fort Meade, S. D.; John Jackson, now at Willets Point, N. Y., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

The following promotions in the 1st Cav. among enlisted men were made on Dec. 11: In Troop H, Corp. Charles Russell promoted Sergeant, vice Kelleher, retired; Lance Corp. George W. Lyon appointed Corporal.

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for 21 days is granted 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav. (S. O. 200, D. Mo., Dec. 10.)

Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. John P. Ryan, 3d Cav. (S. O. 301, D. E., Dec. 16.)

The following transfers in the 3d Cav. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman from Troop C to L; 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Dade from Troop L to C. Lieut. Dade, upon the expiration of his present leave will join the troop to which he is transferred. (H. Q. A., Dec. 14.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

The leave for four days granted 1st Lieut. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav., is extended three days. (S. O. 192, D. Cal., Dec. 9.)

Leave for 16 days is granted 2d Lieut. James H. Reeves, 4th Cav., from Dec. 20. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

1st Lieut. Alonzo Gray, 5th Cav., whose troop is under orders to change station from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Ringgold, Tex., will proceed in advance of the troop to his new station, with the view of assuming the duties of Quartermaster and Commissary at that post. (S. O. 154, D. Tex., Dec. 10.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Leave for eighteen days, from Dec. 14, 1895, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav. (H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Pvt. Julian Bostwick, 6th Cav., lately retired from band 6th Cav., has made his home at Dayton, O.

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 5, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. William D. Horne, 9th Cav., Fort DuChesne, Utah, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (S. O. 89, D. Colo., Dec. 9.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, 10th Cav., Fort Assinniboine, Mont., is detailed to witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at the Fort Belknap Agency, Mont. (S. O. 205, D. Dak., Dec. 10.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for 14 days is granted 1st Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art. (S. O. 300, D. E., Dec. 14.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 23, 1895, is granted Maj. John G. Turnbull, 1st Art. (S. O. 300, D. E., Dec. 14.)

Leave for 14 days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank W. Coe, 1st Art. (S. O. 299, D. E., Dec. 13.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Corp. J. Patten, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant in Bat. B and Lance Corp. H. H. Joslin appointed Corporal.

Corp. F. B. Thayer, G, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. D. T. Lebo appointed Corporal.

1st Sergt. F. Dittus, K, 2d Art., and guard will conduct Pvt. J. H. Hardy to Fort Adams for trial. (Fort Trumbull, Dec. 15.)

Leave for 13 days is granted Lieut. George Blakely, 2d Art. (S. O. 302, D. E., Dec. 17.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for 13 days is granted Lieuts. G. O. Squier and J. E. Hoffer, 3d Art. (S. O. 302, D. E., Dec. 17.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

Corp. M. Sullivan, of Co. B, 4th Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. William T. Herrington, Corporal.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Landers, 4th Art. (S. O. 200, D. Mo., Dec. 10.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of 14 days, is granted 1st Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art. (S. O. 301, D. E., Dec. 16.)

Leave for 20 days is granted 2d Lieut. W. L. Kenly, Jr., 4th Art. (S. O. 300, D. E., Dec. 14.)

Leave for 10 days is granted Capt. J. P. Story and 13 days to Lieuts. A. M. Hunter and S. A. Kephart. (S. O. 302, D. E., Dec. 17.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

2d Lieut. W. P. Pence, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at Alcatraz Island, and 1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., at Fort Mason. (S. O. 140, D. Cal., Nov. 29.)

Leave for 13 days is granted Lieut. Delamere Skerrett. (S. O. 302, D. E., Dec. 17.)

1st Lieut. John D. Miley, 5th Art., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 143, D. Cal., Dec. 7.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., now at Benicia Barracks, Cal., will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty with Co. H, 1st Inf. (S. O. 143, D. Cal., Dec. 7.)

2d Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 1st Inf., is relieved from temporary duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will return to Angel Island Cal., for duty. (S. O. 143, D. Cal., Dec. 7.)

1st Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., will repair to San Francisco and relieve Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Inf., from duty as recruiting officer. Capt. Parker will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty with Co. B, 1st Inf. (S. O. 143, D. Cal., Dec. 7.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

1st Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., A. D. C., will accompany Gen. Wheaton on an inspection tour to Forts Huachuca, Grant and Bayard. (S. O. 88, D. Colo., Dec. 6.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 23, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 147, D. Platte, Dec. 10.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Dec. 10, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Omar Bundy, Q. M. 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 202, D. Dak., Dec. 5.)

Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 204, D. Dak., Dec. 9.)

2d Lieut. Paul A. Wolf, 3d Inf., is granted 16 days' leave from Dec. 20. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for 20 days is granted 2d Lieut. W. E. Gleason, 6th Inf. (S. O. 300, D. E., Dec. 14.)

Lieut. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf., is temporarily assigned to Co. C for duty. (Fort Thomas, Dec. 10.)

Leave for 16 days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank D. Webster, 6th Inf., from Dec. 20. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Leave for 25 days, to take effect about Dec. 5, is granted 2d Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 87, D. Colo., Dec. 3.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 89, D. Colo., Dec. 9.)

The leave granted Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 88, D. Colo., Dec. 6.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

The leave granted Capt. John J. Haden, 8th Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 147, D. Platte, Dec. 10.)

1st Sergt. Gambo C. Villines, Co. H, 8th Inf., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is transferred as a private to Co. F, 6th Inf., and will be sent to the station of that company, Fort Thomas, Ky. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Leave for two months, to take effect as soon after Dec. 31, 1895, as the Captain of his company shall have returned from leave, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 13.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Jan. 1, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, 9th Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 14.)

Lance Corp. J. G. Mitts, H, 9th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Dec. 21, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Pvt. F. T. Kelly, Co. A, 12th Inf., was on Dec. 10 promoted Coporal.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., will proceed to Lewiston, N. Y., on special service. (Fort Niagara, Dec. 10.)

Corp. F. J. Gollhardt, K, 13th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect between Dec. 13 and 20, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, 14th Inf. (S. O. 192, D. Colo., Dec. 9.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Leave for 20 days is granted 1st Lieut. Edmund Wittenmyer, 15th Inf. (S. O. 201, D. Mo., Dec. 11.)

Leave for 10 days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 15th Inf. (S. O. 201, D. Mo., Dec. 13.)

Leave for 16 days is granted 2d Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf., from Dec. 20. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Pvt. E. C. Swartz, K, 17th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for 10 days, to take effect Jan. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf. (S. O. 300, D. E., Dec. 14.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about Jan. 20, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Tredwell, W. Moore, 22d Inf. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 14.)

The leave granted Capt. John G. Ballance, 22d Inf., is extended 20 days. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

The leave granted Capt. Mott Hooton, 22d Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Dec. 12.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Edward B. Pratt, 23d Inf., recruiting officer. (H. Q. A., Dec. 16.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

G. O. 20, Dept. of Texas, Dec. 11, 1895, directs movements of troops as follows: 5th Cav.—Troop A (Augur's), from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Bliss; Troop D (Thomas'), from Fort McIntosh to Fort Sam Houston; Troop E (Forbush's), from Fort Ringgold to Fort Sam Houston; Troop F (Paddock's), from Fort Clark to Fort Sam Houston; Troop H (Schuyler's), from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Ringgold; Troop I (Andrus'), from Fort Ringgold to Fort Clark; Troop K (Bishop's), from Fort Brown to Fort Sam Houston. 23d Inf.—Co. F (Claggett's), from Fort Ringgold to Fort Clark; Co. G (Bolton's), from Fort Clark to Fort Ringgold; Co. H (Eskridge's), from Fort Clark to Fort Brown. The movement of Troop A, 5th Cav., will be by rail; all other movements by marching and use of post transportation as far as possible. The foregoing movements will be made as follows: Troop A, 5th Cav., Jan. 8, 1896; Troop D, 5th Cav., as soon as practicable, using Fort McIntosh wagon transportation; Troop E, 5th Cav., upon the arrival of Troop H, using Fort Sam Houston wagon transportation; Troop F, 5th Cav., upon return to Fort Clark of the transportation employed in moving troops between that post and Fort Ringgold; Troop H, 5th Cav., as soon as practicable, using Fort Sam Houston wagon transportation; Troop I, 5th Cav., and Co. F, 23d Inf., and Cos. G and H, 23d Inf., using transportation from the respective posts, so as to arrive at Fort McIntosh Dec. 31; commanding officers of detachments may, if desirable, agree upon an earlier date of meeting at Fort McIntosh; upon arrival at Fort Ringgold, Co. H, 23d Inf., will continue to Fort Brown, using Fort Ringold transportation; Troop K, 5th Cav., as soon as practicable, using wagon transportation from Fort Brown. Hereafter the outpost at Eagle Pass will be occupied by a company of infantry selected from the garrison at Fort Clark.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9. Detail: Capts. Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav.; Benjamin K. Roberts, 5th Art.; George H. Gale, 4th Cav.; Elbridge R. Hills, 5th Art.; 1st Lieuts. John M. Neall, James E. Nolan, 4th Cav.; John D. Miley, 2d Lieuts. William G. Haan, Charles P. Summerall, 5th Art.; William R. Smedberg, Jr., Thomas G. Carson, 4th Cav.; Additional 2d Lieut. Adrian S. Fleuing, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. George G. Gatley, 5th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 142, D. Cal., Dec. 4.)

At Plattsburg Barracks, Dec. 17. Detail: Maj. John N. Coe, Capts. Stephen P. Jocelyn, William H. Boyle, Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Joseph W. Duncan, Willis Wittich, 21st Inf.; Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Solomon E. Sparrow, Almon L. Parmerter, 2d Lieuts. John J. O'Connell, David G. Spurgin, Louis M. Nuttman, Anton Springer, Jr., 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 299, D. E., Dec. 13.)

At Fort McPherson, Ga., Dec. 17. Detail: Capts. Edward L. Randall, Theodore F. Forbes, George P. Boden, Thomas M. Woodruff, William H. C. Bowen, 1st Lieuts. Joseph M. T. Partello, Michael J. O'Brien, Stephen M. Hackney, Earl C. Carnahan, 2d Lieuts. Robert W. Rose, Matthias Crowley, Frank E. Bamford, John A. Gurney, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John W. Heavey, 5th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 299, D. E., Dec. 13.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Dec. 19. Detail: Capts. Benjamin H. Gilman, George R. Cecil, 1st Lieuts. Marion B. Saffold, Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. La Roy S. Upton, 21st Inf.; Hansford L. Threlkeld, Frank D. Ely, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 301, D. E., Dec. 11.)

At Columbus Barracks, O., Dec. 18. Detail: Maj. Francis E. Lacey, Capts. William M. Van Horne, Lyster M. O'Brien, William P. Rogers, James M. Burns, Chas. St. J. Chubb, 1st Lieuts. William A. Mann, Edward L. Grumley, Lucius L. Durfee, 2d Lieuts. Frederick S. Wild, Benjamin F. Hardaway, David P. Cordray, Vernling K. Hart, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 300, D. E., Dec. 14.)

COMMENTS ON COURTS MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Logan for desertion and found guilty, the reviewing authority, Gen. Wheaton, says: "It appears that the accused enlisted in Denver on Feb. 5, 1895, and, after serving little more than three months, deserted; that he remained absent about six months, when he returned to his station and surrendered. Evidence is adduced in extenuation of this offense to prove a series of petty persecutions by the 1st Sergeant of the company, which were directed against the accused and other recruits from Denver, and which, he claims, rendered his existence in the company intolerable. It is further shown in presumptive support of this fact that of the total number of desertions from ten troops and companies at this post during the past year, 33 per cent. were from this company alone. Considering the earnest and unremitting efforts which have been put forth during the past several years to ascertain and eradicate every pretext for desertion, it is difficult to believe that such grave abuses as would drive a self respecting soldier to this miserable crime could now exist. It is, however, manifest, that where such a striking disproportion of losses from this cause is observed among so many organizations of the same garrison, living side by side, and for over a year under identical conditions some positive evil must exist in the administrative methods of the company. The unfortunate record which has been presented in this instance has on several occasions heretofore been the subject of official consideration at these headquarters, and it is hoped that a more searching scrutiny will be exercised in future by the responsible officer to abate any defect which can lend color to such a line of defense as is here set up. In view of the circumstances and of matters within the personal knowledge of the reviewing authority the sentence is mitigated." (S. O. 88, D. Colo., Dec. 6.)

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Key West Barracks, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Ruger, says: "The finding is disapproved, for the reason that while the prisoner pleaded guilty, no testimony being taken, his statement to the court was a complete and absolute denial of guilt, as charged, and eliminated all essentially criminal elements. In view of this statement the court should have directed a plea of not guilty to be substituted, and considered such evidence as could be adduced."

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Col. Frank directs that practical military exercises from Dec. 9 until further orders will be as follows: 1st Battn.—Bats. F, H and K, calisthenics and gymnastic drill; Bat. G, aiming and position drill and gallery practice. 2d Battn.—Bats. B and M, aiming and position drill and gallery practice; Bats. I and E, calisthenics and gymnastic drill.

Maj. Richard S. Vickery, Surg. U. S. A., having retired from active service by operation of law Dec. 6, Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Med. Dept., is announced as Post Surgeon at the Artillery School. (G. O. 78, Art. School, Dec. 8.)

Instruction in the departments of chemistry and explosives and of electricity and mines commenced Dec. 2. For this instruction the class of student officers will be divided into two sections, as follows: 1st Section—Lieuts. Carbaugh, Hubbard, Mott, Hunter, Jordan, Skerrett, Krayenbuhl, McNair, Hoffer, Kephart. 2d Section—Lieuts. Ridgway, Parker, McGlachlin, Davis, Hero, Blakely, Chase, Coe, Blanchard, Chamberlain. Sections will alternate daily between the two laboratories, the first section commencing with that of chemistry. Boat exercise will take place daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) at the afternoon drill hour, under command of Sergt. Christian F. Wolf, Bat. M, 3d Art., each battery commander selecting from those designated two men for each drill until all are well drilled. A board to consist of Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. William P. Duvall, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 3d Art., will convene at Fort Monroe, Va., to examine and report the merits of a manuscript, with drawings, of a Gunner's Handbook, prepared by 1st Lieut. C. L. Best, 1st Art. If favorably considered the board will recommend such changes, if any, as in its opinion should be made in the work.

DISABILITY CAUSED BY MISCONDUCT.

The Assistant Secretary of War has decided that class 3, A. R. 140, of 1895, supersedes the instructions contained in letter of Oct. 25, 1895, in relation to the discharge, on surgeon's certificate of disability in the usual way, of enlisted men disabled by venereal disease, and accordingly all such certificates are to be forwarded to A. G. O. for the action of the War Department, as indicated in the paragraph of the regulations referred to above. (Letter A. G. O., Dec. 12, 1895.)

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

Sergt. E. F. Lambert, Co. E, 13th Inf., is relieved from special duty in connection with post garden. (Fort Niagara, Dec. 15.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th Inf. (Fort Columbus, Dec. 16.)

Leave for five days is granted Capt. J. W. Pullman, A. Q. M. (Fort Monroe, Dec. 16.)

Leave for seven days is granted to Capt. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg. (Plattsburgh Barracks, Dec. 16.)

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Dec. 16.)

Pvt. P. Ganson, D, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of five days, is granted Lieut. F. L. Dodds, 9th Inf., Q. M. (Madison Barracks, Dec. 17.)

Sergt. W. Greenhalgh, 4th Art., is detached overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort McHenry, Dec. 16.)

Asst. Surg. Henry R. Stiles, U. S. A., now on leave at Fort Robinson, Neb., will report for temporary duty to the commanding officer of that post, who will relieve him from such duty when his services are no longer required. (D. Platte, S. O. 149, Dec. 12.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb. (D. Platte, S. O. 149, Dec. 12.)

2d Lieut. Ernest B. Gose, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened by par. 8, S. O. No. 127, c. s., D. Platte, during the trial of Prt. John Fitzgerald, Co. C, 8th Inf.,and 1st Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th Inf., is appointed Judge Advocate of said court for the trial of this case. (D. Platte, S. O. 149, Dec. 12.)

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Young, 4th Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieut. William H. Hart, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George E. Stockle, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William T. Littebrant, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 4th Cav. (H. Q. A., Dec. 17.)

Pvt. David M. Bauder, Co. F, 17th Inf., now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. (H. Q. A., Dec. 17.)

1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., will, at such time as his services can be spared from the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., proceed to Cleveland, O., on official business pertaining to the construction of a polarizing photo-chronograph. (H. Q. A., Dec. 17.)

Leave for six months, on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Department of the East, is granted Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art. H. Q. A., Dec. 17.)

Leave for three months, on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Alfred Morton, 9th Inf. (H. Q. A., Dec. 17.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Dec. 17.)

Maj. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., is detailed for duty as Acting Inspector General and is assigned to the North Atlantic district. He will retain station at Fort Monroe, Va. (H. Q. A., Dec. 17.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the conclusion of their respective examinations will return to their proper stations: 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward Anderson, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Perry, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry A. Barber, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d Cav. (H. Q. A., S. O., Dec. 17.)

Sergt. Alfred T. Hart, Light Bat. A, 2d Art., is granted a furlough for three months. (D. Mo., S. O. 204, Dec. 16.)

Ord. Sergt. Emil Goetze will report to the commanding officer of Jackson Barracks, Dec. 27, 1895, for discharge and re-enlistment. Upon re-enlistment Sergt. Goetze will return to his station at Fort Morgan, Ala. (D. East, S. O. 303, Dec. 18.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art. (D. East, S. O. 303, Dec. 18.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, Q. M., 9th Inf., is extended five days. (D. East, S. O. 303, Dec. 18.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will proceed from South Bethlehem, Pa., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection and test of an 8-inch type gun. (H. Q. A., S. O., Dec. 18.)

The following transfers in the 9th Cav. are made: 1st Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, from Troop H to E; 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, from Troop E to H. (H. Q. A., S. O., Dec. 18.)

Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, Deputy Q. M., will proceed from St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., on official business. (H. Q. A., S. O., Dec. 18.)

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated, are placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. Charles Witzemann, Troop B, 3d Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Sergt. George A. Leonard, Troop K, 4th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Sergt. John Ryan, Co. A, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Pvt. George M. Scally, Co. F, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Col.; Pvt. Edward Baker, Co. A, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Bills Before Congress

S. 241—Mr. Peffer: Provides that every person now living who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged, who is not receiving a pension by reason of such service, shall be entitled to a monthly pension equal to 1 cent for every day of such service. Those who were made prisoners of war by the enemy are to receive an additional amount equal to 1 cent for every day of their imprisonment. In computing the time the imprisonment is to be deemed to have begun on the day of capture and to end on the day of release.

S. 255—Mr. Hansbrough: Provides that any person who shall use the national flag for purposes of advertisement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Same as H. R. B. 884, published last week.)

S. 287—Mr. Perkins: Amends an act relating to pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war so as to increase the pension of every person now on the rolls at $8 per month to $12 per month.

S. 302—Mr. Lodge (by request): Authorizes the payment of $100,000 to any person who shall, prior to Jan. 1, 1901, construct an apparatus that will, on the report of three members to be appointed by the Secretary of War, demonstrate the practicability of safely navigating the air, at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour, and capable of carrying passengers and freight weighing at least 400 pounds.

S. 586. (As some inquiry has arisen concerning this bill, we give it in full, including preamble.) Mr. Palmer.—To fix the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the U. S. Army. Whereas a very large percentage of the officers of the Army now upon the retired list have been promoted thereon since retirement and are now holding this increased rank solely because of wounds received in line of duty; and Whereas by act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, all officers below the grade of Brigadier General who have become physically incapacitated for the efficient performance of duty from cause incident to service are, when placed upon the retired list, given the next higher grade to which their seniority entitled them; therefore, Be it enacted, etc., that the proper authorities be, and they are hereby, directed to advance the name of any 1st or 2d Lieutenant now on the retired list of the Army on account of wounds received in the line of duty to the rank of the next higher grade as of that arm of the service from which he was retired, and he shall receive the retired pay of said higher grade; Provided, That he was retired upon the actual rank held by him at date of retirement and received no subsequent advancement of grade or pay upon the retired list of the Army.

S. 593. Mr. Cameron.—This is a bill to retire enlisted men of Army, Navy and marines, same as H. R. 344, published last week, p. 262. The number was incorrectly given as 349.

S. R. 23. Mr. Blackburn.—Authorizes the use of part of the appropriation of $33,000 for a new roof to the Washington foundry, to repair the walls of said foundry. Naval Committee.

S. 654—Mr. Allen: Prohibits citizens of the United States from soliciting, receiving or accepting titles, patents of nobility or degrees of honor from any foreign government or representative thereof. Violations of the provision will result in the citizen becoming disfranchised.

S. 774. Mr. Gorman.—To pay $11,000 to the representatives of the late Maj. Henry W. Freedley, U. S. A., difference of pay between what he received as Major and what he should have received as Colonel. Military Committee.

S. 791. Mr. Thurston.—To increase to $100 a month the pension of the widow of the late Col. Henry A. Morrow, U. S. A. Pensions Committee.

S. 812. Mr. Sewell.—Provides that all officers of the regular Army of the United States, active or retired, who served in the volunteer forces during the late war, shall receive a brevet in the regular Army equal to the highest brevet received in the said volunteer forces, and be commissioned accordingly as of the date of such brevet: Provided, That they have not already received brevet of equal or higher grade in the regular Army. Military Committee.

S. 825. Mr. Call.—To promote Henry Marcotte, retired, late senior 1st Lieutenant 17th Inf., to Captain, retired, to date from June 28, 1878. Military Committee.

S. 834—Mr. Hanley: Appropriates $5,000 and provides that for the purpose of providing a suitable place where engineering experiments may be carried on to the best advantage, the naval station at New London, Conn., shall be placed in charge of the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, who shall, under the Secretary of the Navy, conduct such experiments and make such researches as may be necessary or expedient for the best interests of the naval service. Sec 2. That there shall also be established at this station, which shall be called the U. S. Naval Experiment Station and which shall be in charge of an engineer officer of the Navy of rank who shall be called the director, a post-graduate course for engineer officers of the Navy and revenue-marine service, under such rules as may be approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

S. 1,055—Mr. Carter: Provides for the establishment in the War Department of a bureau of military education and to promote the adoption of uniform military drill in the public schools of the several States and Territories.

S. 1,058—Mr. Hale: Authorizes the construction by contract of six seagoing coastline battleships, designed to carry the heaviest armor and the most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about 11,000 tons, to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $4,000,000 each; and twenty-five torpedo boats at a cost of not exceeding $175,000 each, and not more than two of said seagoing battleships, and not more than six of said torpedo boats, shall be built on the Pacific coast, and not more than two of the battleships in one yard or by one contractor. The remainder of the bill is a repetition of the provisions of previous bills in regard to the conditions of the contracts for building.

H. R. 16 Mr. Cummings.—Authorizes the use of a bow knot in lieu of the medal of honor and subjects any unauthorized person wearing the medal or bow knot to a penalty of $100.

H. R. 53—Mr. Milnes: Provides that all who served ninety days or more during the war of the rebellion, and who were honorably discharged, and who are now or may hereafter be sufferers from mental or physical disability of a permanent character, shall be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $12 a month, or less than $6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support by manual labor.

H. R. 175—Mr. Grosvenor: Provides that in order to obtain practical benefits of great value to the country from the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, the park and its approaches are declared to be a national field for military maneuvers for the Army and the National Guard. The Secretary of War is authorized to assemble at his discretion, in camp, such portions of the military force of the United States as he may think best to receive instruction at the park. The Secretary is further authorized to publish regulations governing the assembling of the National Guard of the several States upon the maneuvering ground, and to detail instructors from the Army to attend such exercises. (See p. 250, last week.)

H. R. 188—Mr. Wheeler: Provides for the relief of soldiers who served in the Mexican war, and afterwards in the Confederate Army, for the loss of horses or other property while in service against Mexico.

H. R. 225—Mr. Mercer: Provides for the transfer of the Fort Omaha military reservation to the State of Nebraska.

H. R. 230—Mr. Baker (New Hampshire): Provides for the erection of a monument of Gen. U. S. Grant in the city of Washington.

H. R. 964—Mr. Danford: To restore William Welsh, late Captain U. S. Army, to his proper rank and promotion, he having been placed on the list of supernumeraries, from which he was mustered under the mistake of groundless charges.

H. R. 976—Mr. Ellis: To restore to the Army, with his former rank and date of commission, John W. Lewis, late 23d Inf., and honorably mustered out in January, 1871.

H. R. 1,033—Mr. Meredith: To give the widow of Lieut. R. Clarendon Jones, late U. S. N., $1,761.39, difference of pay, rations, etc., allowed by 2d Comptroller.

H. R. 1,068—Mr. Parker: To give Bvt. Col. Thos. P. O'Reilly, late 22d Inf., the grade and rank he would have attained in the 22d had he remained in the service. (Discharged July 24, 1872.)

H. R. 1410. Mr. Bingham.—To retire with 25 per cent. of his pay and upon his own application any enlisted man, appointed petty officer, pay clerk or Captain's clerk who has served as such twenty-five years, continuous or otherwise, in the U. S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps, either as a private, non-commissioned officer, appointed petty officer, pay clerk, or Captain's clerk. If disabled he shall retire after twenty years' service. Retirement after twenty years' service, continuous or otherwise, is allowed to those who served at least one year in the regular or volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the Civil War of 1861-65. Military Committee.

H. R. 1,427—Mr. Bingham: Provides $200,000 toward the construction of a dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard.

H. R. 1430. Mr. Bingham.—Directing the issue of a check in lieu of a lost check drawn by the Chief of Ordnance, Department of the U. S. Army, in favor of the Independence National Bank of Philadelphia. Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1,432—Mr. Bingham: Provides $50,000 toward the erection in Washington of a statue of Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade.

H. R. 1,447—Mr. Low: Same as the Senate bill providing a monument in Washington to John Paul Jones.

H. R. 1460. Mr. Loud.—Appropriates $100,000 for buildings and appliances for a naval training station, to be established on so much of Yerba Buena Island as shall be designated by two officers of the Army and one of the Navy. (See S. 744, published last week, p. 257.) Naval Committee.

H. R. 1467. Mr. Hilborn.—Appropriates $1,000,000 for the erection of suitable buildings, the purchase or manufacture of suitable machinery, tools and fixtures for a gun factory for finishing and assembling ordnance for the Army and Navy, for constructing and manufacturing the mounts, ammunition and other accessories therefor.

Sec. 2. That the said gun factory shall be erected upon the United States reservation at Benicia, Cal., under the joint direction and supervision of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, and upon its establishment shall be placed under the joint and equal control of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department and the Ordnance Department of the Army. (See H. R. 679, p. 261, last week.) Military Committee.

H. R. 1485. Mr. Bingham.—To pay the heirs of Commo. Joseph B. Hull enough to make up with what he had the amount of 75 per cent. of his sea pay. Naval Committee.

H. R. 1492. Mr. Bingham.—That Med. Dir. Francis M. Gunnell, having served faithfully and honorably in the U. S. Navy for forty years and upward, including a full term as chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the duties of which he performed most creditably by restoring that office to a high condition of efficiency, the name of the said Francis M. Gunnell is hereby authorized to be placed, in accordance with Section 1473, Rev. Stat., on the retired list of the U. S. Navy, with the relative rank and the pay of a Commodore, as though he had been retired under said section while holding the position of chief of bureau. Naval Committee.

H. R. 1508. Mr. Cummings.—To give the widow of the late Maj. Gen. John Newton a pension of $100 a month. Pensions Committee.

H. R. 1497. Mr. Curtis.—To give Henry L. Abbot, U. S. A., the rank of Brigadier General on the retired list, he having served his country honorably, efficiently and continuously more than forty-one years, having been wounded in battle and performed with distinction for a period of more than a year the active duties of a Brigadier General of volunteers, and having lost his chance of becoming the head of his corps by his retirement three months too early. Military Committee.

H. R. 1567. Mr. Maher.—That in view of the long and faithful service of Col. David Stewart Gordon, 6th Cav., the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to place that officer on the retired list of the Army as a Brigadier General, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of that grade.

H. R. 1491. Mr. Bingham.—To promote Commo. Louis C. Sartori, now on the retired list of the Navy, to be a Rear Admiral on said list, in accordance with his original position on the Navy Register. (Same as S. 641, published last week, p. 261.) Naval Committee.

H. R. 1,681—Mr. Tyler: Appropriates $115 to improve the channel of Elizabeth River, Va., from Hampton Roads to Norfolk Navy Yard.

H. R. 1,703—Mr. Hull: Appropriates $50,000 to establish a military post at or near Des Moines, Ia., to be expended when 320 acres of land are given.

H. R. 2,000—Mr. Fischer. That the active list of the Pay Corps of the Navy shall consist of 13 captains and pay directors, 13 commanders and pay inspectors, 40 lieutenant commanders and paymasters, 20 lieutenants and passed assistant paymasters and 20 junior lieutenants and assistant paymasters. Sec. 2. Vacancies in the lowest grade shall be filled by appointment from graduates of the Naval Academy not above the rank of junior lieutenant from twenty-five to thirty years old, after a physical, mental and moral examination by a board of paymasters. Sec. 3. A chief of bureau, with the rank of Rear Admiral and title of Paymaster General, shall be appointed for four years from officers not below the grade of Lieutenant Commander. Sec. 4. A pay officer may be detailed as Assistant Paymaster General, with the rank of Commander. Sec. 5. A chief of bureau serving a full term shall have rank of Rear Admiral when retired. Sec. 6. Provides for bonds. Sec. 7. That officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy shall not be entitled, in virtue of their rank, to command in the line or other staff corps; but all officers, by virtue of their commissions, may command enlisted men. Sec. 8. Provides for an examination previous to promotion by a board of officers of the Pay Corps senior to the officer to be examined. Sec. 9. New commissions shall be issued and no less of status or pay shall result from the establishment of new grades and rank. Sec. 10. Provides for the retirement, after thirty-five years' service, of pay officers of and above the grade of Lieutenant Commander.

H. R. 2,180—Mr. Spalding: To retire, after thirty years' service of sixty-four years of age, or in case of disability from service, with an advance of one grade, Army officers not above the grade of Captain and who served as officer or enlisted man of the volunteer or regular forces at any time between April 14, 1861, and April 9, 1865. The retired list is increased to provide for this addition. Provides that any such officer who, having served for thirty years, is less than sixty-four years of age and not unfitted for active service, may, at his own request, be continued on the active list, with his actual rank, and be eligible for promotion in the manner now provided by law.

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Lieut. Frank W. Cox, of 1st Art., U. S. A., was married Nov. 18, at Norfolk, Va., to Miss Anne D. Chamberlaine, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. W. Chamberlaine, 16 Bute street. The wedding party was confined to the relatives and a few friends of the groom. Rev. O. S. Barten, D. D., performed the ceremony. There were no immediate attendants except the best man, Lieut. C. F. Parker, 2d Art., and the ushers, Lieut. T. B. Mott, 1st Art., and Lieut. J. E. Hoffer, 3d Art. The groom, his best man and the ushers were all in full uniform, as were also several of the guests, who were from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. After the ceremony there was a reception, the collation being very elegant. Among those present were the following from Fort Monroe: Col. Frank and Mrs. Frank, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. W. B. Homer, Lieut. William Chamberlaine, brother of the bride, and Mrs. Chamberlaine, and Miss Evans, daughter of Capt. R. D. Evans, U. S. N. The happy couple went North on a bridal tour.

Miss Mary C. Cowles, daughter of Capt. C. D. Cowles, U. S. A., and Mr. George D. Ramsay, son of Admi. F. M. Ramsay, were married on Wednesday at Winston, N. C. Miss Cowles was there visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. V. Horton, and the romantic consummation to an engagement which had been opposed by their elders took place from her house. Before the ceremony, however, the father of the bride wired his consent, and when he arrived later it was to meet his daughter and her husband and express his congratulations before the young couple took the train for a short wedding trip, previous to their return here.

A promising athletic club has been organized at Columbus Barracks and will be known as the 17th Inf. Athletic Association, with Sergt. Maj. John E. Wilson president and treasurer, and Corp. Frederick Lyon, secretary. The organization starts off with fifty members and unquestionably has a bright future.—"Army Herald."

There has recently been issued from the Government printing office a very handy pamphlet showing the residences of officers and officers' families of the Navy and Marine Corps in the District of Columbia, corrected to December, 1895. The names are given in alphabetical order.

Three distinguished Generals registered in New York Dec. 19—John Gibbon, Thomas L. Casey and Henry L. Abbot.

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Great Britain has in service 50 battleships, 11 armored coast defense vessels, 25 armored cruisers; a total of 86 armored vessels, besides 10 battleships and 4 cruisers building. She has of unarmored vessels 188 in service, viz., 52 protected cruisers, 88 cruisers, 14 gun vessels and 34 torpedo vessels, besides 22 protected cruisers, 4 cruisers and 2 gun vessels building, in all 28 unarmored vessels authorized and building. This makes a grand total of 274 vessels in commission and 42 building, besides 189 torpedo boats in service and 62 building. The United States has in service, of armored ships, 3 battleships, 16 coast defense vessels, 1 cruiser; of unarmored vessels, 13 protected cruisers, 20 cruisers, 8 gun vessels, 2 torpedo vessels. We have building 5 battleships, 4 armored coast defense vessels, 1 armored cruiser and 9 unarmored gun vessels. This is the comparison of the totals of vessels in service and building:

	United States.	Great Britain.
Battleships	8	60
Coast defense vessels	20	11
Armored cruisers	2	29
Protected cruisers	13	74
Cruisers	20	92
Gun vessels	17	16
Torpedo vessels	1	34
Total vessels	81	316
Torpedo boats	9	251
Grand total	90	567

England has increased the personnel of her Navy each year since 1891-92, making the total force now 88,850, an increase of 17,850 men in four years. The total force of officers and men in the Navy of the United States is 13,460, including marines, and when the Secretary of the Navy asked for 2,000 more men to man the new ships the Fifty-third Congress cut him down one-half. These figures are taken from the last annual report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Several conferences have been held by line officers during the past week, and a general agreement has been reached as to modifications in the Meyer bill. These modifications will be made immediately after Congress meets after the holidays, so that the committees of the House and Senate can give immediate consideration to the subject. It is understood that the several modifications agreed upon are with a view to promoting harmony. They consist: (1) In striking out selection to flag rank; all promotion to be by seniority. (2) To include in the Meyer bill a provision providing for voluntary retirements after thirty years of service. (3) Possibility of making a voluntary reserve list. More than a hundred of the senior officers have suggested modifications in the Meyer bill, which are being considered by the Line Committee. Much opposition came from the selection feature of theMeyer bill. It is believed that the doing away of this provision will be in the interest of harmony.

As a result of the day and night work at the Washington Navy Yard two mounts for the 13-inch guns of the battleship Massachusetts were completed on Wednesday last and tested, and then shipped to Cramps' shipyard. the remaining two 13-inch mounts will be finished early next month, and before should the night force be increased. It will be remembered that last August, shortly after Secretary Olney's note to Great Britain reached its destination, orders were issued directing the expedition of work on vessels under construction, and the result is embodied in a statement issued by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, giving the percentage of completion of each of these ships. A night force was also put to work at the Washington gun foundry, the result being the commissioning of the battleship Indiana and the completion of the armament for the battleship Oregon. The authorities disclaimed at the time that the preparations meant anything, but later events demmonstrate that they were preparing for emergencies.

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No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

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Now is the opportunity of the Army and Navy. Let them take at the flood the tide that leads on to fortune. The country has been brought at last to a realizing sense of the folly of neglecting military precautions. Let the services unite in action for the general good, and if any officer is found pushing some pet scheme to the disadvantage of the larger plan, send him to the rear under guard. Now is the time for an advance all along the line, and we want no man in the ranks who will not keep the touch of the elbow, modern tactics to the contrary.

EUROPE IN ARMS.

The "Militair Wochenblatt," Berlin, estimates that a war involving the calling out of the entire forces of Germany, France and Italy, and lasting 200 days, about as long as the Franco-German war, would cost $1,200,000,000, not including the expenditures for horses, arms, ammunition and ambulance, nor the expenses of the navies. A French soldier costs ninety cents a day; a German soldier, seventy-five cents; an Italian soldier, ninety-five cents. France will mobilize 2,200,000 men, costing $2,000,000 per day; Germany, 2,365,000, costing $1,000,000, and Italy 1,590,000 men, costing $1,220,000 per day. If we add England, Russia and Turkey we shall have under arms almost ten millions of men, costing a dollar a day each. From first to last, during the five years of our Civil War, we must have put into the field, on both sides of the line, nearly or quite four million men. It is impossible to make an exact estimate, owing to the imperfection of Confederate records and the impossibility of determining exactly what allowance is to be made for re-enlistments.

The statistics we give show what heavy bonds Europe is under to keep the peace. Judging from articles in foreign service periodicals which we find translated in the "Literary Digest," France, which is regarded as among the disturbing elements, is not at all easy as to the results of war upon her own fortunes. Various articles containing warnings against war appear in the "Avenir Militaire," and it gives approval to an article by Capt. Gilbert in the "Nouvelle Revue," in which he cautions his countrymen not to take the initiative. According to Col. Patry, who writes in the "Revue Bleu," the money spent on the last manœuvres was wasted. He says: "Every war is divided into four phases: mobilization, preliminary marches, marching against the enemy, and the battles. During manœuvres only the last two phases are practised. Now, on a march aginst the enemy an army corps needs a wagon-train of five kilometers in length, carrying the ammunition. Next follow provisions for two days and baggage, forming another train of five kilometers. Then the artillery and provisions for four days, forming a train of seven kilometers. All these things are absolutely necessary, else the army corps can neither be fed nor fight. Only one road can be allowed to each army corps in actual warfare. It is, indeed, very likely that two army corps will have to advance over the same road. But during the late manœuvres each army corps was given two parallel roads. Under these circumstances the army cannot meet the enemy in sufficient strength at the onset. Those for whose benefit these manœuvres were made cannot have learned anything by them. As for the sham battles, they were so unreal that they do not even deserve the name of tactical exercises."

The "Avenir Militaire" describes French Generals as "like stage heroes, anxious for the applause of the public," but France has no monopoly of such Generals. It says: "Turkey is as little a quantité négligeable to-day as Japan. We hear a great deal of the progress France is supposed to have made in military affairs during the last twenty-five years. But this progress is nothing compared with the advance made by Turkey and Japan during the last fifteen years. And the Madagascar expedition has proved that our 'native contingents' are far superior to our European troops. It is not pleasant to be forced to acknowledge this, but it is a fact which must be reckoned with. The soldier of the future, the warrior whose arms and legs will henceforth decide the fate of empires, is no longer the European soldier, but his African and Asiatic competitor, full of strength, endurance, and sobriety. There is food for reflection in the fact that those nations have learned the European systems of training without losing their own individual warlike traits."

In this France may be supposed to speak for herself, for the criticism does not apply with like force to other European nations. A further cause for concern is found in the revelations of mal-administration in connection with the expedition to Madagascar.

It is a significant fact that the influences just now urging Europe to war are those in theory most opposed to war and hostile to military establishments on religious and moral grounds. It is the conservative influence of soldiers and statesmen that holds religious animosities in check.

The warlike statistics given here, and the present condition of Europe do not accord with the theories of those who ask us to neglect military preparation, and trust to the benign influences of modern Christian civilization to preserve the peace. What progress has been made during the past generation towards establishing any solid foundation for peace? Within the last thirty-five years we have had our own great war, the wars between Prussia and Austria, Germany and France, Russia and Turkey, China and Japan, not to speak of lesser wars by which European States have enlarged their borders at the expense of others. Now the storm area has extended to include Japan, and possibly China, among the nations that must be reckoned with in casting the horoscope of Europe and America for peace or war. Was ever delusion so blind, was ever folly so great as that which builds hopes for the immediate future upon the certainty of continued tranquility? All desire peace, and none more earnestly than those who have seen the most of war, but it were folly to ignore the teachings of experience unless we are to accept for our guidance in national matters, as we appear to be doing, the motto of Prior:

"From ignorance our comfort flows;
The only wretched are the wise."

THE LONG ROLL SOUNDED.

President Cleveland's patriotic message on the Venezuelan situation met an enthusiastic reception in Congress. In both houses it was received with cheers and applause, without regard to party lines. Republicans were fully as enthusiastic in their applause of the message of the Democratic President as were Mr. Cleveland's most ardent supporters in his own party. The President's firm and straightforward message is an unmistakable notice to Great Britain and to all the world that the United States will be governed by the principles laid down by President Monroe, in which he enunciated the doctrine of non-interference by European nations in American affairs, which has since been known by his name.

The message is capable of but one interpretation, which is that Great Britain, having definitely refused to submit the boundary dispute to arbitration, the Administration accepts that refusal as final and is prepared to ascertain the true boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana and, having once settled this, to defend Venezuela from British aggression, even though it should be necessary to draw the sword in defense of his position.

The hearty and universal applause with which the concluding words of the President's message were greeted in both houses of Congress were an indication that both political parties would support him in any steps he might find it necessary to take. There was also a great significance in the action of the house on Wednesday, when, after short speeches by Mr. Hitt, on the Republican side, and Mr. Crisp, on the Democratic side, Mr. Hitt's bill appropriating $100,000 to defray the expenses of the commission was passed without a single dissenting vote. It showed that the popular branch of Congress stood ready to a man to support the President, though he belonged to the political party opposed to the vast majority of the House. The President's message has brought Congress face to face with a realization that war with Great Britain is not an impossibility, and has directed the attention of Senators and Representatives to the inadequacy of the present military and naval establishments to meet the issue that may be thrust upon them. The seriousness of the situation is such that it is fully realized by men who in former Congresses have opposed adequate provision for the Army and Navy. Whether war finally ensues between the United States and Great Britain or not, the effect of this vivid presentation of the necessity for preparation for war cannot but result in benefit to both the Army and Navy. Representative Hull, of Iowa, speaking of the prospects for Army legislation in view of the strained relations between the United States and Great Britain, said it showed the absolute necessity of having at least a skeleton Army organization which in time of war could be quickly filled to a war footing and put the nation in possession of a force of some importance. If the present situation was maintained Congress would not only pass a bill providing for a reorganization of the Army on modern lines, but would at the same time make a considerable increase in its strength. He believed one of the most beneficial results that would follow the awakening of Congress to a realization of the present lack of preparation for war would be the adoption of a liberal policy in providing for coast defenses.

Friends of the Navy are also much encouraged as to the outlook, as it practically assures liberal provision by the present Congress for continuing the building of new vessels and for the increase in the enlisted force, which is badly needed. The passage of a satisfactory personnel bill is also regarded as probable.

One immediate effect of the war scare has been the introduction into the Senate and House of bills appropriating $100,000,000 to be immediately available for constructing fortifications and procuring 100,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 field guns, and not to exceed 5,000 guns for fortifications.

Now that the President has the Venezuelan question off his hands, he is expected to take up the several important Army cases lying before him. The court martial case of Med. Inspr. Kershner is still pending, and there is no indication that it will shortly be settled. The examination case of Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow has been lying on the President's desk nearly a month and has not yet been decided. Comdr. Ludlow's friends are confident that the President will approve the findings of the examination board recommending that officer's promotion. The acceptance or rejection of the ram Katahdin is also a matter still to be settled by the Chief Executive. It is generally hoped that these several questions will be taken up and disposed of at no distant date. The President has been daily expected for some little time past to fill the vacancy which has existed in the Judge Advocate General's department since August last. No move, however, has been made in this direction. The chaplaincy has also remained unfilled. The court martial case of 1st Lieut. S. S. Pague, 15th Inf., is still pending.

There has recently been issued from A. G. O. a very useful table showing "Distribution of Regiments, U. S. Army, from January, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1896." There is evident indication in the table that the old system of keeping a regiment nearly a lifetime in one locality is being gradually abolished. Still some regiments have been a long time at their present stations. For instance, the 9th Cav. has been ten years and seven months in Nebraska and Wyoming, the 1st Inf. nine years and six months in California, the 2d Inf. nine years and six months in Nebraska, the 3d Inf. seven years and eight months in Minnesota, the 4th Inf. nine years and six months in Idaho and Washington, the 16th Inf. seven years and eight months in Utah and Wyoming, the 22d Inf. seven years and seven months in Montana, the 24th Inf. seven years and seven months in New Mexico and Arizona, and the 25th Inf. seven years and seven months in Montana.

The administration is paying close attention to the condition of affairs in Armenia. After the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, at which dispatches from Minister Terrill were considered, Secretary Herbert issued instructions to Adml. Selfridge, commanding the European squadron, to exercise his best judgment and greatest zeal in affording protection to Americans and their interests in Armenia. He was also directed to take such steps as his knowledge of the situation might deem advisable. Previous instructions which have been sent to him direct that he co-operate with the United States Minister at Constantinople.

We are more than glad to note the special incentives to patriotism of daily inculcation in the Army and Navy. With so many men of foreign birth in the ranks and so many heedless young men, nothing should be left undone to foster this spirit, and swift punishment should follow intentional neglect or carelessness in the matter of rigid outward respect to all national emblems, etc.—to be truly Americans and not imitators of foreign customs and habits. Yet there is much of good to be learned from the nations of Europe with respect to love of country and never relaxed punctiliousness in the observance of all that tends to encourage the sentiment of loyalty.

There are strong indications that Secretary Lamont will shortly order several line officers up for examination for retirement. There are a number of vacancies on the limited retired list and the Secretary is anxious to fill them so as to make vacancies on the active list for the enlisted men who successfully passed their examinations for commissions. It is also understood that several of the older medical officers will be transferred to the limited retired list in case retiring boards, which are expected to be ordered shortly, find them incapacitated for active service.

In renewing his subscription, an officer says of the "Army and Navy Journal": "I would miss it sadly. It always brings a breeze of decency and common-sense into the house. Besides, it gives items of service news that the daily papers skip, not understanding what is really of the most interest to the services. This is not taffy, but the sincere idea of your friend."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Orders: Acting 2d Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder to the Colfax. Orders of 3d Lieut. H. L. Peckham to the Woodbury revoked and he is ordered to the McLane. 2d Asst. Eng. H. A. C. Moore to temporary duty on Winona. Acting 2d Asst. Engr. H. K. Spencer to the Bear.

The Chase is expected to be ready for the cadet class within the next month.

Revenue cutter officers registered at the Treasury Department during the past week as follows: 1st Lieut. J. H. Cuinan, 1st Asst. Engr. C. H. Foote, Capt. T. D. Walker, 3d Lieut. William H. O. Hay, 2d Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell, and 1st Asst. Engr. J. H. Chalker.

U. S. S. OLYMPIA, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

On Nov. 9, after a voyage of sixteen days, during which she was amply tested as a sea boat, the Olympia anchored in this harbor. The ship behaved beautifully and rode the waves like a duck. While the run was slow, it was very satisfactory and very economical, taking into account the fact that she had been seven months out of dock. The average amount of coal burned was about two and one-third pounds per horse power per hour. Mrs. Dorn, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Sherman came out on the mail steamer of Oct. 12 from San Francisco and were pleasantly situated at the Club Hotel when their husbands arrived. On Nov. 23 the junior officers of the Olympia gave a farewell reception to Chief Engr. MacConnell, Lieut. Prince, U. S. M. C., and Ensign Pearson. Mr. Prince goes to the Baltimore and Mr. MacConnell and Mr. Pearson go to the Charleston. On the 16th of November the Baltimore came in from Nagasaki and she is now flying a very broad homeward bound pennant. She intends to leave here on Saturday, Nov. 30. Wednesday, Nov. 6, the officers of the Baltimore and Olympia were invited to a garden party given by the Emperor of Tokio. It was a very brilliant affair; some of the chrysanthemums had as many as 1,000 stems. The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a General of artillery. After the presentation of diplomats and naval officers lunch was served. This week was made lively by a game of baseball between the Yokohama Athletic Club and the junior officers of the Olympia. Chaplain Frazier and Cadets Monoghan, Handley and Eckhardt did the best playing for the Olympias. Score, 22 to 15 in favor of the Olympias.

TRIAL OF THE TEXAS.

In a trial outside of Sandy Hook, New York, on Dec. 19, the much-maligned U. S. battleship Texas, during a run of a little over three hours, developed an average speed which is put at 17.82 knots per hour, which it is said places the Texas at the head of the fastest battleships in the world, and on her full trial it is expected that even this speed will be exceeded. During the trial it was found that the suction pipes of the drainage system leading from the engine room to the bilge pumps were not large enough to carry off the water used for keeping the bearings cool, and after an official run of three hours and six minutes the starboard engine was shut down. The primary cause of the stoppage was a hot bearing on one of the circulating pumps. A computation made from unofficial data shows that the main engines developed a sustained average of 8,900 horsepower on an average of 126 revolutions per minute for both engines. This was with an average steam pressure of about 143 pounds, the designed working pressure being 150 pounds, and an air pressure in the grate pits of 1.8 inches of water.

The day was a perfect one, and the vessel, when running at over 17 knots, gave ample evidence of her stability as a gun platform, with an absence of vibration said to be highly satisfactory.

Naval officers registered at the Department during the past week as follows: Comdr. H. W. Lyon, Naval Cadet R. H. Chappell, Naval Constr. William H. Varney, Ensign C. B. Morgan, Ensign Joseph Strauss, Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, Surg. F. Anderson, P. A. Surg. G. H. Barber, Asst. Paymr. H. E. Jewett, P. A. Engr. Andrew McAllister, Lieut. J. O. Nicholson, Lieut. John Gibson, Lieut. T. Porter, Lieut. C. C. Marsh, Ensign A. C. Twining and P. A. Surg. E. S. Bogart, Jr.

The official inspection of the U. S. armored cruiser Maine, it is said, showed the vessel in a general way to be very serviceable. An unofficial account says: "There are many existing defects, particularly in the shell hoists and ventilation. The water tight compartment plan is incomplete and there is no steam pump for fresh water. The steering indicators, both mechanical and electrical, are inaccurate, and the electric telegraphs to the engine room and others details still require improvement to give perfect satisfaction."

At one of the daintiest of the midday feasts this season Mrs. Sternberg, wife of Surg. Gen. Sternberg, entertained a company of ladies at luncheon on Wednesday to meet Mrs. U. S. Grant. On a centerpiece of exquisitely embroidered linen was a tall crystal vase filled with white rosebuds. At each cover was a corsage bouquet of violets tied with violet ribbons. The lamps were shaded with white silk wreathed with violets and all the sweets were either violet or tied with violet ribbons to carry out the color scheme. Mrs. Sternberg's guests were Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Romero, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Alden, Mrs. Charles E. Black and Mrs. Richard Parker.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy during the past week have been as follows: William C. Frost, New Salem, (twenty-fourth district), Pa.; Lewis N. Richard (alternate), Brownsville (twenty-fourth district), Pa.; Alfred J. Ehrman, Baltimore City (third district), Md.; Charles T. Morris (alternate), Baltimore City (third district), Md.; Leon H. Brady (alternate), Kansas City (fifth district), Mo.; George R. Bliss, Reno (first district), Nev.

Commo. Sicard, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, is now engaged in investigating charges made against the officials and employes of the engineering department of his yard. The charges were preferred by discharged workmen and are regarded as silly and without foundation by Department officials. It was thought wiser to make an investigation than to take no notice of the charges. Hence the instructions to Commo. Sicard.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported in favor of the confirmation of all the Army nominations sent in by the President except those in the infantry arm. These have been held owing to the postponement of action on the nomination of Gen. Coppinger. It is not probable that action will be taken in the Coppinger case until after the reorganization of the committee.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, *Secretary.* WM. MCADOO, *Asst. Sec'y.*

Circular 69, Navy Dept., Nov. 20, 1895.

Publishes the record of target practice held by ships in commission during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895, in accordance with Bureau of Navigation Orders and Instructions.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 19: Comdr. R. Richard P. Leary to ordnance instruction Washington Navy Yard.

DEC. 14.—Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield detached from duty as executive officer of the Vermont and ordered to command the Fern on Jan. 9.

Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell detached from the command of the Fern and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller ordered to duty as executive officer of the Vermont on Jan. 9.

DEC. 16.—Ensign M. H. Signor ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office, Savannah, Ga.

Ensign F. H. Brown detached from duty at works of Hotchkiss Ordnance Company at Providence, R. I., and ordered to the Adams.

P. A. Paymr. J. S. Carpenter ordered to examination for promotion Dec. 16, at the Navy Yard, Washington.

Asst. Engr. A. S. Halstead detached from duty at New York Navy Yard and ordered as inspector of machinery of gunboat No. 13, under construction at works of Dialogue & Sons.

P. A. Engr. C. E. Rommell ordered to duty at Cramps' shipyard until completion of the steam trial of the Texas.

DEC. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins detached from duty at Bureau of Navigation and ordered to command the Saratoga.

DEC. 18.—Comdr. C. M. Chester detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to command the receiving ship Richmond.

Comdr. E. T. Strong detached from the Saratoga and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. C. S. Ripley ordered to duty at hydrographic office, Chicago.

Lieut. J. O. Nicholson granted three months' leave.

Lieut. H. R. Tyler detached from the Boston and ordered before a retiring board.

Chief Engr. A. W. Morley detached from the Maine and ordered to duty at Navy Yard, New York.

Chief Engr. C. P. Howell detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Maine.

P. A. Engr. Ward P. Winchell detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Enterprise.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 19.—1st Lieut. L. H. Moses detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, on Dec. 31 and ordered to command marine guard of the Marion on the Pacific station. 1st Lieut. L. C. Lucas detached from the Marion and ordered to return to the United States and report in person to Colonel Commandant.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The torpedo boat Cushing arrived at Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, via an inland passage from New York.

The U. S. S. Montgomery left Norfolk, Va., Dec. 19, for Hampton Roads, Va.

The U. S. S. San Francisco left Mersine for Smyrna Dec. 8.

As the U. S. S. Raleigh was leaving Norfolk Dec. 19 her steering gear got out of order, forcing her to return to Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

The U. S. S. Minneapolis was to sail from Gibraltar on Dec. 20 for Alexandretta.

Two-thirds of the appropriation for the repair work on vessels of the Navy has been expended and Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn is now practicing the strictest economy. It may be that Secretary Herbert will have to ask for a deficiency appropriation in view of the fact that only one-third of the appropriation for the year's work remains and half of the year has yet to pass. Reports which have reached the Department show that one of the inner bow plates of the cruiser Brooklyn was recently damaged, though slightly.

Capt. Sampson, chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, has approved the report of the board, consisting of Lieuts. John H. Moore, W. L. Rodgers and Prof. P. R. Alger, which investigated the accident to the breech plug of the 8-inch gun on board the Columbia. The board has conducted numerous experiments at Indian Head and has recommended that no so much metal be cut out of the center of the plug and that the rack be cut on the plug instead of on a separate piece of metal. New plugs will be made for all guns of 8-inch caliber and upwards which are supplied with the old type of plug.

An Annapolis correspondent of the New York "Times" says: "The ingenious upper classmen have invented a profitable sort of fagging. One of the lessons assigned recently to one of the upper classes was to give, in writing, those parts of the Constitution of the United States that referred to civilians and those that referred to the Navy. The questions were turned over to the 'plebs' to work out, which they cheerfully did, and, smiling at the device that saved the upper classmen a solid bit of work, handed in their 'compositions' with a docility becoming to subordinates obeying the orders of their 'superior officers.'"

The Navy Department has suggested to Admi. Bunce the propriety of ordering the Amphitrite to duty at Key West as the relief of the Cincinnati. The latter vessel is to come to New York, where she is to undergo repairs, and when this work is finished she will be ordered to join Admi. Meade's fleet, which by that time will be cruising in the Caribbean Sea.

The Navy Department has been informed of an accident to a pipe of one of the 10-inch gun carriages of the Maine, which is being repaired at Newport. The vessel will join Admi. Bunce at Hampton Roads just as soon as this work is completed. It is the intention of the Department to give the Admiral the New York, Maine, Columbia, Raleigh, Cincinnati and Montgomery at the present time. Later in the winter the Texas will be ordered to join him and it is possible that the Indiana may be sent South to participate in the maneuvers. Changes are being made in the turret gear and ammunition hoists of the Indiana, which are expected to be soon finished. When this work is completed the vessel will go to Newport News, where she will remain until the dock at Port Royal is in condition to receive her.

The battleship Texas made a run of a few hours on Saturday last to test her machinery. She went ten miles beyond the Scotland lightship and returned. For nearly an hour she ran under full steam and made 15.9 knots. It is stated that the machinery worked excellently and no defects were discovered. In order to get the vessel well shaken down several preliminary runs will be made. The cross-head journal of the starboard low pressure engine became heated during the trial.

The Navy Department is considering the advisability of making a change in the turning gear of the turrets of the battleship Indiana and incidentally in the other battleships. In order to ascertain just what changes are needed, Asst. Naval Constr. Robert B. Dashiell will inspect the turrets of the Indiana at League Island, and the New York at Brooklyn, and increase the lap of the turret controling valve by ⅜ of an inch. To Mr. Dashiell is due the credit of placing in the New York, the present style of turning gear. He was on board that vessel during the Brazilian revolution as a watch officer and his work on the turrets is remembered by every official of the Department and every officer of the service. The increase in the lap of the controlling valve will it is expected increase the efficiency of the gear. Mr. Dashiell suggested that this change be made while at Rio, but his suggestion was not adopted until a few days ago. The turning gear of the turrets of the Indiana will be made exactly similar to that of the New York. The work will cost in the neighborhood of $200 for each turret. The matter will not be definitely decided upon until the return of Mr. Dashiell to Washington and his report has been made to Secretary Herbert.

The flagship New York left the Navy Yard, New York, on Dec. 17, en route to Hampton Roads. Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, of the Vermont, will relieve Lieut. Comdr. George A. Bicknell from command of the Fern, now at Portsmouth, N. H., on Jan. 9. Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Miller assumes the duties of Lieut. Comdr. Mansfield on the Vermont. The Coast Survey steamer Bache will lay up at the yard for the winter.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair gives the following as the percentage of completion of the vessels below, given up to Dec. 1: Indiana, 100; Massachusetts, 95; Brooklyn, 64; Iowa, 50; Nashville, 69; Wilmington, 69; Helena, 68; Oregon, 94½; Monadnock, 97; Puritan, 91; Terror, 97½; Unadilla, 95.

The U. S. torpedo boat Cushing passed through the Delaware and Raritan Canal at New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 16, on her way from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Washington. The boat made her way without difficulty through the Raritan River and the canal, in spite of the fact that ice was abundant. The route selected for the Cushing was as follows: From the Brooklyn Navy Yard to South Amboy via Raritan Bay, Raritan River to New Brunswick, Delaware and Raritan Canal to Bordentown, Delaware River to Philadelphia, Delaware River to Delaware City, Chesapeake and Delaware River to Chesapeake City, Back Creek eight miles to Elk River, from Elk River across the mouth of the Susquehanna at Turkey Point to Chesapeake Bay, thence to Point Lookout, at the mouth of the Potomac, and thence up the Potomac to Washington.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., who has been ill at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, for some time, was somewhat improved at last accounts. He is attended by Dr. William Pepper, and his condition is said not to be serious. Mrs. Evans is with her husband.

James Anderson, U. S. M. C., on duty at the Navy Yard, fell overboard in the East River on Dec. 13, but was fortunately rescued and taken to a hospital, from which he was later discharged little the worse from his ducking.

In view of the statement that a large number of men have been dismissed from the Brooklyn yard since Naval Constr. Bowles was ordered there, Mr. Fisher, M. C. from the 4th New York district, has introduced a resolution in Congress calling for an investigation of the matter by the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

The discovery that frozen hydraulic pipes on board the Maine made great gun practice impossible the other day suggests one of the weaknesses of modern complications of machinery on board men-of-war.

The British fleet hovering on the borders of Turkey consists of nine battleships, five cruisers and some smaller vessels. The Italian fleet already at Smyrna is composed of two battleships, two cruisers and four smaller vessels. France is represented by the second division of the Toulon fleet, consisting of one battleship, two cruisers, a torpedo cruiser and a gunboat. Austria-Hungary sends one battleship, two cruisers and two gunboats. Russia is expected to send to the Levant the squadron recently in British waters, consisting of the powerful cruiser Rurik, a smaller cruiser and a gunboat, in addition to which she has a powerful fleet in the Black Sea. There are two United States cruisers in the Mediterranean, and, according to news from Washington, a third is on the way. Germany remains unrepresented save by one small vessel, though it is said that two battleships are coming from Kiel.

Information has reached the Navy Department that the French and German governments have abandoned experiments with aluminum for naval purposes. The naval authorities are very much gratified that they moved slowly in using the white metal. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn repeatedly expressed his disapproval of its adoption for the naval service and pointed to the ill results obtained from its use on the torpedo boats of the battleship Texas.

It is extremely doubtful if the torpedo boats built for the battleship Texas and the armored cruiser Maine will be supplied to those vessels. The Texas' boats will be used at the Norfolk Navy Yard for yard purposes and the Maine's boats are now being extensively used at the New York Navy Yard.

The Cramps submitted additional statements on Wednesday explanatory of their bids on the proposed battleships. Secretary Herbert will not probably return to Washington before Dec. 23, in which event the report of the Board of Bureau Chiefs appointed to consider the bids received will not be made until his return.

Capt. George Dewey, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, arrived in Washington on Wednesday last and went at once to the Navy Department, where he submitted the report of his board on the inspection of the armored cruiser Maine. Capt. Dewey regards the Maine as a model vessel and says she will be heard from in time of war. The Department, finding that no defects of any consequence were reported, assigned the Maine to the North Atlantic squadron, and Admi. Bunce has directed her to go at once to Hampton Roads, where he now is.

Asst. Surg. Bogart, U. S. N., has arrived in Washington with Chief Engr. Herwig, who broke down on the Marion. Chief Engr. Herwig has gone to his home in Alexandria, Va., on six months' sick leave.

Lieut. Frederic Singer, chief of the Bureau of Intelligence, Navy Department, has gone away on leave of absence. Lieut. Beehler is acting chief in his absence.

P. A. Engr. Robert S. Griffin is entirely recovered from his recent illness and is now at his desk at the Navy Department every day. His friends are delighted to hear of his return to health.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ASIATIC STATION.—Acting Rear Admi. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Admi. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Admi. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Admi. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Admi. Charles S. Norton. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Callao, Peru.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address, care Navy Pay Office at that place.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Left Newport, R. I., Dec. 7 on her winter cruise. The following is her itinerary: Arrive Barbadoes Jan. 1; leave Jan. 15; arrive Santa Lucia Jan. 16; leave Jan. 21; arrive Martinique Jan. 22; leave Jan. 27; arrive St. Kitts Jan. 29; leave Feb. 4; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 6; leave Feb. 17; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 18; leave Feb. 24; arrive Kingston Feb. 29; leave March 10; arrive Key West March 23; leave April 23; arrive Hampton Roads May 2. Address mail, care U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Will probably relieve the Cincinnati.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.) Left Yokohama Dec. 3 for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Will shortly relieve the Concord on Asiatic station. Address Mare Island for present.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address mail there. Will in all probability be relieved by the Amphitrite and will then go to New York Navy Yard for repairs, prior to joining Admi. Bunce's squadron in Caribbean Sea.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.) At Pagoda Anchorage. Will be relieved by the Boston.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) At Newport, R. I. Left League Island, Pa., Dec. 17, for Washington.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Norfolk. Will sail for Guatemalan Coast. Present address, Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) Left St. Thomas, Dec. 12, for Yorktown, Va., where she is due about Jan. 1. Address Norfolk, Va.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.) At Portsmouth, N. H. Address mail to Portsmouth. Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield will assume command on Jan. 11.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE. (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans. At League Island, Pa.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. d.) En route for Montevideo with stores for the flagship Newark, Castine and Yantic. Will bring back men whose terms of service have expired. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Newport. Address Newport, R. I. Ordered to join Admi. Bunce's squadron at Hampton Roads.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (e. s.) At Mersine, Syria, at last accounts. Is cruising about Turkish coast in that vicinity.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.) At Gibraltar, Dec. 13, en route to Smyrna to join other vessels of European squadron in protecting American interests. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.) (s. d.) At Callao, Peru, Dec. 14. Address mail, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address at that place.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. Repairs ordered to be completed by Dec. 14, when she will sail South with other vessels of squadron. Address Hampton Roads, Va.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hampton Roads, Dec. 17. Address at that place. Under orders to sail with squadron on a cruise to Caribbean Sea. Will assemble with other vessels of squadron at Hampton Roads.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) At Yokohama, Japan. Will be made flagship.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) (Flagship.) Left New Whatcom, Dec. 16, for San Francisco. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard. Address Hampton Roads, Va.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship). At League Island, Pa. Capt. O'Kane has been ordered detached.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) (Flagship.) Left Alexandretta, Dec. 17, for Mersine to protect American interests.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). Address Philadelphia, Pa., where she now is.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) Off Tompkinsville, S. I.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.) At San Diego, Cal., Dec. 15. Present mail address, San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s). Left Chemulpo, Korea, Dec. 4 for Shanghai, China.

MEANING OF THE LATE JAPAN-CHINA WAR.

Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

It is now nearly half a year since the war was concluded and the terms of peace were agreed upon and ratified by both parties, which were partly carried out almost immediately in the formal transfer of the island of Formosa and smaller islands adjacent to her to be forever a part of Japan. More recently the captives were exchanged, 976 well-fed, neatly-clad, healthy Chinese for 11 sickly, maimed, dirty Japanese. It is a remarkable fact that of many Japanese soldiers taken prisoners by the Chinese in the course of the war was delivered back to us only one, remaining ten being those then employed by our army as coolies. The complete subjugation of Formosa will take us but a few months more. The remainder of the "terms of peace" will be carried out before long, as our Minister in Peking has been lately accredited with full power and instructed for the negotiations now reported to have just begun. And now, will it not be time enough for us to ask, What did the war mean—what was its cause? Let me try, if not to give a full satisfactory answer, to throw a side light at least to the question.

Early in the beginning of the war it was generally held in the West, as if the war was due to the skillful device of our present Prime Minister, who had already been obliged to resort to the dissolution of our diet twice in succession, and in order to divert public attention from the subject then under discussion, led the two nations to an unnecessary conflict. No such supposition will now be entertained, when it is generally known how reluctant our present Ministry was to take decisive action on the Corean question which introduced the war.

Not to go further back than the two successively dissolved sessions of our diet just referred to: The one was dissolved in the end of the year 1893, precisely at the moment when the diet were having a heated and vigorous discussion on a resolution to be voted on as regards the strict enforcement of our treaty provisions; the other, early in June next, two days after the president of the lower house presented an address to the throne whose burden was the want of confidence voted on, chiefly on the ground that the foreign policy of the government was unreasonably weak and compromising. It will not miss the mark to say that these two sessions were dissolved exactly for the same reason, and similarly represented our national sentiment in their actions. For, while all our political parties looked up to different, if not conflicting, measures and policies, they were one in their dissatisfaction with the present situation of our foreign affairs, and almost one in finding fault with the present Ministry, whose foreign measures they thought were lacking in strength and decision. On the one hand, the whole nation groaned under the heavy burden which the so-called Christian powers of the West had laid upon us and were known by the beautiful name of the "treaties of peace," but were in reality the terms they had forced upon us with cannon-balls in their hand in times of our weakness and ignorance; and, on the other, we suffered no less from our Asiatic neighbors by their untruthfulness and treachery, whose destructive effect the war has shown to be incomparably more serious for themselves than for outsiders. And, meanwhile, few of our leaders in power seemed to have gained consciousness of our social improvement and national growth acquired in these last thirty years, and none had self-confidence enough to assert our full national right. Such was the situation with us here in Japan a year and a half ago, when public patience was almost too long taxed to be safely left alone.

But a remarkable fact is that both sets of these wrongs have come to be amended in about the same time, though in different ways, the former by revision of treaties with England and the United States of America and other nations of the West (with some of them still under negotiation), and the latter by the victorious war now under consideration.

What, then, was it that brought about the war? Who was it that led the two nations into conflict, or, if you like, who were they? Foreigners have pointed out this or that among many of our statesmen now in power. Some of these statesmen themselves might reasonably think that they were the persons. Our newspaper men (not a few of them at least) claimed that it was they; that they had such a great influence over the nation and her statesmen that but for their outspoken words and sounding phrases which were meant to provoke the war, Japan would have yet remained to be known in the world merely as islands to be visited for pleasure and curiosity. For before the war she was of some interest chiefly for the aesthetic, the missionary and the trader; she is now known to be of some consequence as a power which the European powers have to consider in their dealings with Asiatic affairs. It was claimed for our military men that it was due to the nation's confidence, as well as their own, in their strength and valor and in their sacred spirit of patriotism, and they are justly proud of the victorious war. Our old-fashioned men thought with much reason that the war was, as it were, the blossoming forth of the "Yamato Damashi" (our national spirit), inherited from time immemorial, which would bear as its fruit a new, larger, greater Japan. Every one of these claims is evidently true. But a more comprehensive account, as may be seen from what has already been said, I believe, is that the war was inevitable and irresistable because it was the whole nation's demand. In other words, the war was only a partial expression of the national sense of wrong Japan suffered for more than a quarter of a century. The whole wonderful history of victories on land and sea, and the deeds of self-denial and self-sacrifice, both in the field and at home, as well as the readiness with which the diet and the people gave financial support, will bear no other explanation. Besides, Japan and China were in a peculiar relation. Although the two names Japan and China commonly go together as the leading Asiatic countries of Mongolian blood, and although as political bodies they were friendly till the opening of the present difficulty, now all but settled, as peoples they had an a priori, or inborn, feeling of mutual dislike. We despised the Chinese from our childhood without any consciousness of the why and the wherefore. The Chinese, on the other hand, could not think of Japan as anything more than a small island nation, less than a tenth of their own size, and with similar prejudice looked down upon us, I had almost said, with disdain. They thought they could crush us as easily as Goliah thought he could crush David. Such was the nature of the mutual national prejudice of these two countries before the war. While it is very important that they should be intimately related for peace, welfare and progress of Asia, this cannot be expected so long as this national prejudice is not broken up. But for them to come to a better mutual understanding, it seemed necessary that they should try their respective strength in the battlefield. Now that the war is concluded, is China ready to unite with Japan for the common purpose of the development of Asia, as well as for their mutual development, and to guard themselves against the intrusion of their common enemy? That, alas, we are yet to see.

MARIAHI KOZAKI.

Muromachi dori Kamidachyuri Sagaru, Kyoto, Japan.

NAVAL ACADEMY LOVING CUP.

We give here two illustrations of the loving cup recently presented by Robert M. Thompson, an alumnus of

the Naval Academy class of 1868, to the Naval Academy Auxiliary Association. The cup is twelve inches high and gold lined. On each face is a design the character

of which is indicated here. The cup is the handiwork of the Gorham Manufacturing Company and is very handsome in design and execution.

"Singing through the forests, Rattling over ridges, Shooting under arches, Rumbling over bridges, Whizzing through the mountains, Buzzing over the vale—Bless me! this is pleasant, Riding on the Rail." So sang John G. Saxe half a century ago, and his opinion of the poetry of motion on a fast express is shared by Warman, the author of "Tales of an Engineer, with Rhymes of the Rail," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. He speaks from experience and has given us an entertaining volume of bright, breezy sketches of the excitements and hair-breadth escapes, and the tamer but always thrilling experiences of the man who is at home in the cab of a locomotive and who is able to appreciate the romantic side of his profession, and has the ability to describe it for the benefit of others. We have a breathless feeling of flying through space with him as we read of his experiences on the rail. That he is a spirited rhymester, as well as a skilled reconteur, is attested by the "Rhymes of the Rail," with which the volume closes.

FORT LOGAN, COLO.

In a letter to the Brooklyn Times from Denver, Col., William Churchill says: "One sees the army blue quite frequently on these Denver streets, far more often than in New York, possibly not quite so often as in San Francisco. The soldiers come in from the post when they can get leave, and there is merriment on the streets down by the Union depot, the degree of merriment depending on the length of the leave and the time which has elapsed since its predecessor. At times, mostly daytimes, one sees the soldiers careering around on wheels, this department being the great centre for the bicycle in the Army. Logan lies ten miles to the south of Denver. The buildings of the post are grouped about a large parade on the top of a slight hill, from which may be obtained a clear view of commanding hills which sorround it on all sides. While Gen. Sheridan picked out the site for Fort Logan the actual work of construction fell to the Quartermaster Department, and the buildings have been erected under the supervision of Capt. M. C. Martin, who is attached to the headquarters staff of the department. As in the case at all military posts, the buildings fall into three groups, administrative offices, quarters and barracks. The barracks for the infantry occupy the southeast corner of the parade and afford accommodation for the whole of the 7th Inf., under command of Col. H. C. Merriam, who is also commandant of the post. There is nothing ornamental about these abodes of the enlisted men, but there is manifest every attention to their necessary comfort and health. Taken by and large the soldier lives in cleaner, larger, altogether more wholesome surroundings than would be his in the rank of civil life from which he is taken. The duty of the company officer is to see to it that every nook of barracks under his charge presents such neatness as is to be found nowhere else save in the 'tweendecks of a warship. Capt. Martin has acomplished his duty in turning over to the company officers a set of barracks where no chance exists for the accumulation of any untidy matter. Diagonally across the parade at the northwest corner are the barracks for the cavalry, two troops of the 2d, under command of Capt. J. L. Fowler, of Troop I.

"Officers' row occupies the greater portion of the west end and sides of the parade. It is a neat collection of houses architecturally handsome as to exterior and abundantly roomy within. It was my fortune to enjoy the hospitality of Capt. Fowler during my visit. It would be possible to write much of the pleasure which his society affords did propriety permit. It is, however, no violation of hospitality as frank as it was was generous to use his quarters as typical of those allotted to officers of his rank at he post. His house is large and every room within it partakes of the same advantage.

"The administrative offices, the office of the Colonel and the regimental staff occupy a position which affords a comprehensive view of the whole parade. The guard-house is close at hand along the line. A little to the rear is the post hospital, where the sick meet with the best of medical care, under the direction of Maj. A. A. DeLoffre and Capt. R. W. Johnson, surgeon and assistant, respectively. The latter has seen the whole range of Army medicine, from the worst to the best. He has been at San Carlos, which is about as hard a station as can be thought of, and he has recently joined at Logan from Washington. Still other necessary buildings apart from the regular lines about the parade complete the establishment of a well-equipped military post.

"Col. Merriam, commandant of the post, is favorably known to the National Guard of New York through his invention of the Merriam pack, which has seen the test of usage at the State camp at Peekskill. Col. Merriam is one of those genuine soldiers that the Pine Tree State has bred, and if he were less the soldier that he is it would have never entered his mind to give such careful attention to a matter which increases the efficiency of the man who does the fighting, by increasing his comfort. Of the headquarters staff Maj. C. C. Hood and Lieuts. D. A. Frederick and J. L. Barbour have shown themselves most efficient agents in carrying out the daily routine of administration of the post. No one but a soldier can really appreciate what it means, this daily post routine. There is a lot of it, and if the agents are not in hearty accord with the commandant it can never work smoothly.

"Of the regimental officers it is impracticable to write in much detail. Capt. C. A. Coolidge, of Co. A, stands well as a soldier. He has a pleasant sense of humor, is excellent company, and adds pleasantly to the life of the post. Capt. E. E. Hardin will be recalled by many of the officers of the Brooklyn regiments who met him at Peekskill, when he spared no pains in showing them the soldierly method of conducting military affairs. Capt. J. T. Van Orsdale has had a long experience in the care of the Indians. He was for a long time agent on the Bannock reservation, and is thoroughly familiar with the difficulties in the character of the wards of the nation. Lieut. C. B. Baker, of Co. D, is one of the younger officers, a son-in-law of Maj. Gen. A. McD. Cook, whose aide he was when that officer was in command of the department. He performed well the exacting duties of that position, and made himself universally esteemed throughout the department and among all military men with whom he came in contact. Capt. G. S. Young, of Co. H, is all soldier. The best proof of that lies in the fact that his company is chosen by the enlisted men when they have any choice at all. He makes them work at their duties of soldiering, but they all like him, and would follow him in war as eagerly as they now try to win the approbation of one of the most exacting of all the company officers. Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, of Troop B, of the 2d Cav., is a young cavalry officer who has not only shown himself efficient in handling his troop, but has recently distinguished himself in the duties of a Judge Advocate.

"The headquarters of the department is at Denver, where Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton has been in command since the retirement of Gen. McCook last year. Gen. Wheaton, who has held the brevet of Major General since the close of the war, in which he earned it by efficiency and gallantry as a brigade commander in the battle of the Wilderness, was appointed 1st Lieutenant of cavalry in 1855. At the outbreak of the Civil War, shortly after he had attained his troop in the regulars, he offered his saber to his native State of Rhode Island, and went to the front as Colonel of the 2d R. I. Inf. After little more than a year he was made Brigadier General in the volunteer establishment, and served in that grade until peace was declared. He arrived at the star of a general officer in the Regular Army early in 1892, and this is his second department command. His administration has been for the best interests of the communities embraced within the limits of his command, and the officers associated with him on the department staff as well as those stationed at the several posts acknowledge the value of his hearty interest in their particular lines of activity.

"The personal staff of the General comprises his two aides—1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, of the 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. George T. Langhorne, of the 3d Cav. Lieut. Mallory comes from a distinguished Virginia family which has contributed many of its members to the military and naval services of the country. Lieut. Langhorne has a reputation as a Nimrod which brings him into note. The mountains of the State afford him excellent chances for the display of his skill with the fowling piece and with weapons of larger caliber.

"The department staff is headed by the Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward. Through his hands pass all the administrative details of the department, and it is not too much to say that he so expedites the transaction of necessary business that delay is practically unknown. Col. Ward has great familiarity with the military conditions of the country, and brings to his duties a fund of information of which few can boast. Capt. E. E. Dravo, the Chief Commissary, is active with the enthusiasm of the man yet young, and maintains his important department at a high stage of efficiency. The intervals of his professional duties, in which many would consider themselves well nigh overworked, are now occupied in mechanical pursuits of a practical nature from which interesting developments may be shortly expected. Capt. W. A. Glassford is the Chief Signal Officer of the department. Under his charge come all the lines of military telegraph and such telephones as are needed at the several posts. The Chief Quartermaster is Maj. E. B. Atwood, an officer who has seen the practical side of the military profession in the late war. Among the pay forces are found Maj. G. F. Robinson, who distinguished himself by saving the life of Secretary Seward from the assassin's knife, and Maj. Elijah W. Halford, who was best known as the private secretary of President Harrison. Maj. Francis Moore, of the 5th Cav., is the Acting Inspector General for the Northern District of the command. He has a long and brilliant war record, and teaching under the needs of war has well equipped him for his responsible duties. The officers of the department staff form a pleasant little military colony in the city, and meet at frequent intervals for the object of mutual enjoyment, and of bringing their families together. These gatherings partake for the most part of an informal character, and are very pleasant.

OUR WANT OF COAST DEFENSES.

At a meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at the Hotel Normandie on Nov. 25, among other papers read was one by Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st Art., on "The Evacuation of New York by the British, Nov. 25, 1783." At the conclusion of the address Capt. Hubbell led up to the subject of the present lack of suitable defenses for the harbor of New York. Portions of his remarks have been quoted by the daily press; they are here given in full so far as they relate to coast defense:

It has been my good fortune for some years past to be stationed with my battery at Fort Wadsworth, at the Narrows of New York. From the ramparts of the upper fort, at an elevation of 180 feet above the bay, is spread forth one of the fairest and grandest marine views in the world. On a clear day the pleasing prospect embraces from the Highlands of Navesink and the sky line of the ocean, on the one hand, to the towers, domes and spires of the great twin cities united by their graceful span, on the other, a stretch of twenty miles. The smiling shores of Long Island lie opposite. The almost ceaseless panorama of the procession of stately ships, steamers and coasters is a never-failing source of pleasure to me, but as a S. A. R. and a patriotic American the beautiful marine picture has its drawback, for, with the exception of the humble coasting schooners, the overwhelming majority of these vessels fly foreign colors and vastly predominating is the blood-red ensign of Britain. Driven from our city and harbor this day 112 years ago, England has since made a peaceful and insidious conquest of the foreign carrying trade of our country. The enemy are again in our midst, and our treasure goes forth in freights and passage money to replenish the coffers of our ancient foe. How to oust them is a question that must be solved by the political economist and the statesman.

The soldier, however, has other cause for anxiety when he gazes from the ramparts of the obsolete fortification toward the great metropolis. He sees it, with its billions of wealth, practically naked to any enemy possessing a spark of enterprise. He wonders how that great aggregation of human beings, with their boasted intelligence, can remain supine, uttering no protest at being so neglected. The youngest subaltern—yes, the intelligent non-commissioned officer—knows that if the British lion's tail is twisted too hard or too often, or if he is interfered with while rending some of his prey, he will rise with a roar, and, with lightning spring, once more plant his paws on Manhattan Island, and when he evacuates he will carry a vast plunder, and in place of the 13,000 Tories carried away by the fleet of Admi. Digby, he may take off 13,000 Anglomaniacs.

But joking aside, gentlemen, if England or any other first-class naval power thinks it expedient, or if her anger is aroused and expediency thrown to the winds, as it always is when the hot resentment of a people is stirred, she can take New York City as it now stands as easily as a battalion of police would break up an Anarchist meeting. Two 12-inch guns, 3 dynamite guns and 20 mortars, 4 of the latter at the Sound entrance, together with a torpedo system, constitute the present defense of the metropolis. About 400 artillery men are available for their service. The scheme of coast defense has been fully elaborated for years, but is about as near completion as De Lesseps' Panama Canal. The prudent man insures his dwelling against fire, although it may be in Fifth or Madison avenues, where the conflagration of a private dwelling is all but unheard of. So should the great city provide war insurance by defending its approaches. It can be made absolutely secure for about $20,000,000, the cost of four first-class battleships complete, a fraction of 1 per cent. upon the property at stake.

A universal impression prevails, for which certain newspapers are largely responsible, that the Navy are to defend our coasts in the sense that they are to hug the shore and the approaches to our harbors and bar the entrance of hostile fleets. Now, England, with her small coast line and gigantic navy, has abandoned such a scheme as impracticable and has most elaborate and powerful fortifications at Dover, Portsmouth, Plymouth, mouths of the Thames and Mersey and elsewhere. Capt. Mahan shows in his "Influence of Sea Power" that the true role of a navy is active and aggressive, not passive. To seek the enemy and engage him, not await him, was Nelson's policy, while the French remained on the defensive, to their final destruction. Like cavalry, who to be effective must be put in motion, so it is with the navy, and their role in coast defense is offensive-defensive. The land defense is perforce a purely passive one, and the sister services do not clash, but work harmoniously together. With harbor defenses defying the hostile fleet, and affording, on the other hand, a safe refuge for our own in case of defeat, or disaster from storm, or the necessity of coaling, our naval commanders can be free to carry out the practices of their gallant precedessors of the Paul Jones school, and with their squadrons carry the war into the enemy's country, instead of frittering away their strength in a vain endeavor to cover and defend our enormous coast line, of over 4,000 miles extent.

It is most fortunate that the reconstruction of our Navy has become such a truly popular measure. The people throughout the land, through the medium of the illustrated and daily newspapers, see pictures of our splendid new ships and take individual pride in them, while State and civic pride is aroused by having a namesake take the water in guise of battleship or cruiser, and the baptismal silver service is soon forthcoming. The moral effect of this reacts on our lawgivers. They see that the people like a navy, want a navy, and so they are giving them a navy. But concrete and earthen parapets, with ugly guns and mortars, stowed away on desolate sand pits and out-of-the-way hills, do not inspire popular enthusiasm or call for silver services. There is no poetry about the business, the painstaking and plodding instruction undergone by the artillery soldier is unknown. It is humdrum and laborious work, though requiring intelligence of the first order, serving these batteries. National Guard or militiamen will have none of the business voluntarily—there is no fun or display in the service. It will require energetic, persistent representation and pleading from leading journalists and statesmen and other wise men to arouse the community from their fatuous torpor and restore to the American Samson his strength before the cry is heard, "The Philistines be upon thee!" There is, I think, a little too much fine talk and purely sentimental work in our preparations against possible foes within and without, and a corresponding neglect of practical preparations for defense. Our Army, man for man, I believe unexcelled on earth, but it is but 25,000 strong and no reserve; 100,000 uniformed militia throughout the land, only to be put at the front for a brief period and not all effective; the raising, arming and organizing of a volunteer force a matter requiring months. An American flag on every schoolhouse is a pretty conceit, and the drilling of battalions of little boys with wooden guns a wholesome exercise, but when invasion comes, one 12-inch rifle gun behind a 70-foot parapet, with a trained gun detachment to serve it is worth more than 1,000,000 school boys singing, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." No enemy is to be appalled by our numbers or intelligence. China despised the profession of arms and unduly exalted the literati. The huge and helpless giant fell an easy prey to the quick, skillful thrusts of her numerically insignificant neighbor of Japan, who honored the soldier caste. It cannot be gainsaid, though it may be lamented, that no nation can be a factor of any significance in the affairs of the civilized world, or pose as a first-class power, unless she can back her arguments with organized physical force.

MUGGINS'S MEDICAL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

If M. is a true seeker after knowledge, I think that he and his unhappy garrison deserve a solution of their problem, and we will not class him among the cavillers because of the saving grace of his objection to "Doc." That style of address comes trippingly from the tongues of certain beardless and barless gentlemen of the line, who tell you between drinks that they think "Doctor" is a grand old title, but who generously bestow it on every druggist, chiropodist and "yarb" vendor. The proper address in official correspondence, and surely it is equally applicable to oral official communication, is clearly prescribed in par. 757 of our blue-bound Thanksgiving gift from the A. G. O.—"An officer will not be designated in orders nor addressed in official communications by any other title than that of his actual rank." In this, as in other matters, Muggins cannot do better than go by the book, even in the case of Lieut. Benjamin Allen, Med. Dept. (recently joined). In ordinary social intercourse Muggins will, I think, find very few Army Surgeons who are not well pleased with their academic title. In the case of Capt. Bob Sawyer and others who have an expressed preference for their military one, why not be polite and consult their wishes in the matter (A. R. 4). In the case of enlisted men, however, their relation to the medical officer is never social, but always formal and military, and the address of his grade should be insisted on—the academic title is out of place.

The temper of Muggins's garrison must have a dangerously low flash point to explode over a "problem" which could be solved by consulting A. R. and common courtesy. It might perhaps be improved through a careful study of the kindliness and urbanity which ever distinguished PICKWICK.

RECENT DEATHS.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Wederson died at Fort McHenry, Md., Dec. 15, of pneumonia. He was a soldier of excellent service and capability.

Eskimazin, the once noted Apache chief, erstwhile of Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., but for a year back of his old-time haunts in Arizona, is dead.

Mr. Philip R. Voorhees, who died Dec. 12 at Lakewood, N. J., was a son of the late Capt. Philip F. Voorhees, U. S. N., who died in 1862.

Capt. Charles A. Crooker, a well-known mariner, who died at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 15, served with great credit during the war from August, 1861, to January, 1866, as Acting Master U. S. N. In 1865 he was appointed to the command of the 4th division of the Potomac flotilla and while on this duty assisted in the capture of J. Wilkes Booth.

Mrs. Eliza Benton Jones, eldest daughter of the famous Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, and widow of William Carey Jones, a distinguished lawyer of California, died Dec. 11 at the home of her son-in-law, Col. W. B. Hughes, U. S. A., 1123 North Eutaw street, Baltimore. She was seventy-three years of age. Three children survive her, Mrs. Hughes, Thomas Hart Benton Jones, of Baltimore, and William Carey Jones, a professor in the University of California. Mrs. Jones was one of four children. Her father served thirty years in the U. S. Senate and died in 1858. His other children were Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, who married Gen. John C. Fremont, and is now living in Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Sarah Benton Jacob, Mrs. Susan Benton Boilleau and John Randolph Benton. The last three have been dead some years. The remains of Mrs. Jones were taken to St. Louis for interment.

A QUESTION OF LEXICOGRAPHIC PROPRIETY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal:"

A very grave wrong is being perpetrated against the American public by a reprinter of one of the English competitors of the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary—a wrong that cannot be excused by the exigencies of commercial rivalry. As is well known in all unabridged dictionaries it is necessary to give the definitions of certain indelicate words. Eighteen of these words (selected out of a vocabulary of over 300,000 terms in the Standard) have been collated and printed with their definitions by the reprinter of this English dictionary, and circulars containing them are being distributed among teachers, school trustees and parents all through this country, stirring up a filthy agitation that will end, unless frowned down by the public press and other leaders of public opinion, in setting people of prurient minds and children everywhere to ransacking dictionaries for this class of words. One of these publications contains such outrageously unjust comments as the following:

"About two years ago the publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls brought into the world a monstrosity entitled the Standard Dictionary of the English language. So far as it relates to its collection of obscene, filthy, blasphemous, slang and profane words, it has no counterpart in dictionaries of the English language."

It is but fair to the press and scholars of England to say that the English critics have in no way seconded this unfair assault, but are unanimous in the most unqualified indorsement of the American work, the Standard Dictionary, expressing in many ways the same opinion as that of the "St. James's Budget" (weekly edition of the "St. James's Gazette"), London, which said:

"To say that it is perfect in form and scope is not extravagance of praise, and to say that it is the most valuable dictionary of the English language is but to repeat the obvious. The Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary America as it is the admiration of literary England."

The utter insincerity of this attack on the Standard is seen in the fact that nearly every one of these eighteen words is in the English work which is published by this reprinter, and it contains other words so grossly indelicate and withal so rarely used as to have been excluded from the Standard and from nearly all the other dictionaries. Fifteen out of the eighteen words (and others of the same class) are, and properly so, in the Century Dictionary, and they are to be found, with scarcely an exception, in every other reputable unabridged dictionary, and this class of words is invariably recorded in the leading dictionaries of all languages.

Since this gross attack has been made, we have submitted to Charles A. Dana and to a number of well-known educators the question whether we committed an error in admitting into the Standard this class of words. The answer has been without an exception, "You did not."

The fact is, extraordinary care was used by the editors of the Standard "to protect the language." Of the more than 500,000 words collected by the hundreds of readers employed to search all books of merit from Chaucer's time to the present, over 200,000 were excluded wholly from the vocabulary; hence there was no need and no effort to pad the vocabulary. The rules of exclusion and inclusion were most carefully made and rigidly enforced. A most perplexing problem from beginning to end was how to reduce the vocabulary, not how to enlarge it. Compression was carried by many devices to the extremest degree. The editors who passed upon the admission of words numbered over one hundred of the best known writers and scholars in America and England. To accuse such men of "filthiness" is to do a wrong of the gravest degree. It is the business of a dictionary to record words, not to create, nor to destroy them; to answer inquirers concerning the spelling, pronunciation and meaning of all words that are used to any considerable extent, not to obliterate those it does not fancy. Whether a word has a right to exist or not, the final arbiter is the people, not the dictionary. The dictionary, as says French, should be the inventory of the language, and, as says the Encyclopedia Britannica under the term DICTIONARY, it "should include all of the words of the language. . . . A complete and Standard Dictionary should make no choice. Words obsolete and newly coined, barbarous, vulgar and affected, temporary, provincial and local, belonging to peculiar classes, professions, pursuits and trades, should all find their place in the only question being as to the evidence of their existence—not indeed all received with equal honor and regard, but with their characteristics and defects duly noted and pointed out."

Improper or indelicate words, when it was found necessary to admit them into the Standard, were blacklisted as low, vulgar, slang, and printed in small type. It did not seem to the editors that an unabridged dictionary could go further without justly incurring blame. To collect from such a work words of the class referred to and publish them is as great an outrage as to collect from the Bible the many indelicate words and passages to be found there, or those from Shakespeare (some of these eighteen words are found both in the Bible and in Shakespeare), and then to print and scatter broad the collection, saying: "See what a foul book is the Bible; see what an obscene and blasphemous work is Shakespeare." The publication and distribution of these circulars is a gross assault upon public decency. An agent who attempts to exhibit such a printed circular freely should not be listened to for a moment; he is a public enemy, and should be turned from every decent door.

The old story will be remembered of a woman accosting Samuel Johnson, shortly after his dictionary had been published, with, "Doctor Johnson, I am so sorry that you put in your dictionary the naughty words." "Madam," retorted the Doctor, "I am sorry that you have been looking for them." Respectfully,

I. K. FUNK.

RETIRING CAPTAINS AS MAJORS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal:"

Several schemes have been proposed for the relief of veterans of the Army, but they are nearly all too elaborate or cover too many classes. The staff corps have been well provided for, and promotion with them has been even and steady. How would the following do? Provided, that all Captains of the line who have served for thirty-three years (including volunteer service) may be retired on arriving at the age of sixty-two, with the rank of Major. A. M.

The trial of the Hotchkiss and Maxim machine guns commenced at the Indian Head Proving Ground Wednesday last under the direction of a board consisting of Lieut. Mason, Ensign Twining and Prof. Alger. When the trials of these guns are completed the board will make recommendations as to the type of machine gun to be adopted for the naval service.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READER asks when is Fort Crook, Neb., expected to be garrisoned. Answer.—Next spring.

A. R. F. asks what authority there is for the issue of warrants to company clerks; also by whom such warrants should be issued. Answer.—There is no such grade as company clerk in the Army or in the National Guard. They are detailed to the duty from either non-commissioned officers or privates; if non-commissioned officers they necessarily hold warrants as such.

E. M.—The fourth district of New York is represented in Congress by Israel F. Fischer. The tenth district of New York at the Naval Academy is now vacant and the same district at West Point will be vacant in 1897. You must pass a preliminary examination and be generally well versed. The pay of a cadet at West Point is $540 a year. A young man of limited means has just as good a chance as any one else, provided he has the education.

DEXTER asks: (1) At morning and evening "colors" on board naval vessels and at naval stations, do officers and men stand uncovered the whole time while the colors are being hoisted or lowered, or do they face the colors at "Attention!" and give the salute only as they reach the peak or deck? (2) Was it ever the custom to do otherwise, and if so, when? Answers.—Under the Navy Regulations, when the Ensign leaves the deck or rail all sentries salute and remain at salute until the band ceases to play the national air; all officers and men stand facing the Ensign and give a hand salute when it reaches the peak. At sunset "Colors!" officers and men salute when the Ensign touches the deck. Before 1891 it was customary for officers and men to uncover.

INQUIRER asks what salary the leader of the Marine Band receives, also does the pay of each class in Marine Band differ from those of West Point. Answer.—By the act of March 3, 1877, the Military Academy Band was reduced to 1 teacher of music and 24 enlisted men, which is its present authorized strength. Of the enlisted men 6 receive $34 per month, 6 $20, and the remaining 12 $17, with the usual allowances of enlisted men. At the time of this reduction the band consisted of 1 teacher of music and 40 enlisted musicians, of whom 10 received $34 and the remaining 30 received $30 per month, with the usual allowances of enlisted men. The leader of the Marine Band gets $90. The grades and pay at West Point per month are as follows: Sergeant-major, $23; quartermaster-sergeant, $23; drum-major, $25; 1st sergeant, $25; sergeant, $18; corporal, $15; drummer and fifer, $13; private, $13; leader of the band, $90; musician, first-class, $34; musician, second-class, $20; musician, third-class, $17. There is an increase with every five years of service.

F. W. M. writes: In a recent individual competition drill held in this city at an entertainment the prize was awarded to one of two men who stood up to the last for having his cartridge box open during the load. The command "Load!" having been given, he brought the piece into position, and as he reached back to get a cartridge he opened his box. Having been taught only to touch the box during all practice drills and other occasions where no dummy, blank or cartridge was used, the other man simply touched his box and was thrown out. The question has arisen, and the tactics are not very explicit on the subject, hence we ask your decision, which will be appreciated. Answer.—In the absence of any specific instruction concerning the cartridge box during the drill, in our opinion, the man that opened his box was correct, as his execution of the movement was more complete.

R. T.—Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard's permanent address is 156 College street, Burlington, Vt.

Co. E. asks: (1) Has an enlisted man's company commander the power to grant him permission to marry in his first enlistment. Answer.—He has not, in any enlistment. There is no law or regulation which forbids a soldier getting married, but if he does so it is at the peril of discharge, as married men, except in the higher non-commissioned grades, are not generally desired.

M. S.—If the 3-battalion organization should become a law it might improve the chances of promotion from the ranks, but not materially. A quarantine medical officer, a civilian not employed by the Army or Navy, is not entitled to a salute from enlisted men. The relative merit of the enlisted men promoted from the ranks this year was published in the "Army and Navy Journal" some time ago.

Chiffre R. Q. S. 1 asks: Can a Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, appointed by warrant by the Secretary of War, be reduced to the ranks under the provisions of par. 241, A. R., without consulting the Adjutant General? Answer.—Yes. Par. 241, which now governs, is specific: "Regimental non-commissioned staff officers . . . may be reduced to the ranks by sentence of a court martial or by order of the regimental commander."

SHAKO.—The shako plume of an Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice in the New York Guard is a buff color, with red on top.

The sub-committee of National Guard Surgeons, of which Maj. Daniel M. Stimson, Surg., 7th N. Y., is chairman, has, it is understood, reached a general conclusion as to what they will recommend for a medical equipment for the Guard. They propose to adopt the new litter just adopted for the Army and to ask that one be issued to each brigade and to the State camp for instruction. They recommend that a commission be appointed to select a medical chest and outfit for it and that meantime the Army chest be adopted. They advise that two chests should be selected, one to be issued to each battalion and a smaller chest to each separate company. They think that the Hospital Corps should be armed with the revolver and that their insignia should be worn on both arms. The committee have given much patient investigation to the subject before and have brought to its consideration large experience. The conclusions appear to be wise and should be adopted without delay.

The 13th New York will have a monster musical festival in January under the direction of the new bandmaster, Adolph Kirchner. The title of the production is "War and Victory," and during the singing of war songs stereopticon views will illustrate them. Among the singers who will take part are Mme. Zuili, Miss Ida Klein, J. D. Fitzgerald, S. Henry Holland, J. H. Stubbs, E. H. Dexter and E. J. Campbell, Jr. There will also be the Saengerbund and Brooklyn choruses, the children's chorus from the Boys' High School, of Brooklyn, and a glee club under the direction of William H. Edwards. Bandmaster Kirchner has composed a saute to the regiment which is dedicated to Col. Watson. Scott Snow has prepared "Reminiscences of P. S. Gilmore."

(From "Harlem Life.")

Rev. Dr. Douwell—My poor fellow! Why do you drink?

Walker—It's de only way I can relieve me thirst, boss.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ARMY REPORT ON THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPS.

Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., on duty at general headquarters, N. Y., A. G. O., has made an instructive report to the War Department upon his experiences with the New York State troops. Speaking of the State camp, he says: "It is hard to see where this camp could be improved in healthfulness and attractiveness of site, its messing, policing and good order. The camp has been in practical operation for thirteen years, and the wisdom of the scheme upon which it was originally founded and developed seems more than justified each succeeding year. Appreciating the constantly increasing proficiency of the State troops within the lines as heretofore applied in the armories and camp, the Adjutant General has this year carried into practical effect the field work, this with the view of inculcating a knowledge of those military operations which cannot be taught in the drill halls or in a camp like that at Peekskill. For this purpose a tour of one week's march and field service was arranged. The marches were made short, that a part of each day could be devoted to instruction in the lines before outlined. The conduct of the men was admirable in all the columns which participated, and the experience has been full of practical suggestions for guidance in a further graded development of field work hereafter. It is earnestly hoped that in the near future some concentration of the regular garrisons in this State and the militia can be arranged, with a view to mutual improvement. Such a concentration would furnish numbers sufficient for maneuvers on a large scale and provoke that cordial feeling of comradeship which the unity of purpose demands.

Capt. Burbank describes at some length the experiences of the 1st and 2d Brigades during the car strikes in Brooklyn, but the story was fully told here at the time. He says: "The numerical strength and evident power of the military force exercised a restraining effect on most of these crowds violently inclined, and comparatively little rioting of a serious order occurred. That a greater amount of suffering and sickness did not obtain among a body of men accustomed, as a rule, to indoor occupation and all the comforts and even luxuries of city life, reflects great credit upon headquarters, the medical corps, quartermaster and commissary departments, which furnished without stint all that was possible for the protection and subsistence of the troops, and on the commanding officers of separate organizations, whose care and consideration for the comfort and health of their commands were most evident. On the night of Jan. 23 I accompanied Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Adjt. Gen., on a tour of inspection of the most important points occupied by the Guard. The round covered nearly eight hours of time and the last post visited was at 3:30 A. M. This tour was unannounced, and as no knowledge of our coming preceded us no better opportunity could have been afforded to gain a practical knowledge of the manner in which military duty was being performed and of the temper and general morale of the troops. It is a source of gratification to be able to state that without exception all were entitled to strong praise for their soldierly and efficient methods, and the cheerful and uncomplaining spirit which characterized their performance of disagreeable duties under climatic conditions the most trying. The guards were alert, prompt, well and uniformly instructed, the officers evinced an intelligent and comprehensive knowledge of the problems confronting them, while the quality of the discipline was well demonstrated by their unvarying obedience to superior authority and self-restraint of a rare order under most trying provocations, their preservation of order and the dispersion of ugly and aggressive crowds was accomplished in a resolute and effective manner. These results convey a striking justification of the value of the lines upon which the State camp of instruction at Peekskill was founded and is conducted from year to year. Extended observation and inquiry have convinced me that the staff departments charged with the business of the affair performed their functions in a complete and satisfactory manner. Notwithstanding the sudden and unexpected nature of the summons, blankets, ammunitions, horses, etc., were so promptly supplied that no delay occurred in the movement of the organizations at the hours appointed. The management of the subsistence department seemed entirely satisfactory and received most favorable comment from the commanding officers of the organizations on duty. Hot soups and hot coffee were continually kept on hand, and to the generous provisions in this and like regard is undoubtedly due the comparative freedom from sickness. The operations of the medical department during this affair seemed to have been conducted with marked ability and efficiency. The necessary splitting of the commands into detachments for the occupation of posts and sub-posts (forty-seven in all) compelled the appointment of a number of practicing physicians outside the regular number of the department. The service rendered by the organized signal corps of the Guard showed it to be in a highly efficient state, both as to the knowledge of its duties and its equipments. The vigorous and effective work of Troop A while on this duty has strongly impressed all acquainted with the facts of the great value of mounted troops in the clearing of streets of mobs and the dispersion of crowds. As to the promptness with which the various commands responded to the call for service, it was all that could be expected under the conditions. Taking the 7th N. Y. as an example, their orders were received at 6 P. M. and before midnight 800 officers and men had assembled at the armory ready for service, and by Monday afternoon 995 officers and men were present for duty. The 71st Regt. made a most admirable showing as well. The majority of the regiment reported for duty before leaving the armory, others joining as soon as notice of the call was received, the average attendance for the week being 91 per cent. When the widely dispersed areas over which the members are distributed is considered, and the difficulty of propagating information of the call upon Sunday, the readiness of response in such large numbers is most conclusive evidence of the loyalty to their commands and zeal in the performance of their duties, of the citizen soldiers of this State.

"The satisfactory nature of the work performed by the Guard during this past year in the camp of instruction, on field marches, and when called out in aid of the civil authority, is no accident, but the result of intelligent, unremitting and conscientious labor on the part of the general staff and leading officers who have been interested in, and identified with, its progressive development for years. Fortunately they have had admirable material to work upon, for in personal loyalty and devotion to duties, pride in its correct and complete performance, it would be hard to find their superiors or even equals. The policy adopted from the beginning by the State authorities of concentrating in the disturbed district so large a force as to demonstrate the futility of any successful attempt at riot or destruction of property was undoubtedly wise to a degree. The ideal suppression of that or similar disturbances would be the attainment of

the desired end without the sacrifice of a single life or injury to an individual. The enormous power, both moral and physical, as represented by a large, well-disciplined military force, armed with the modern breech-loader, calls for only such exhibition of its powers as are simply necessary; anything further is not only useless, but calculated to provoke a reacting sentiment unfavorable to the Guard and its best interests. In conclusion I desire to express my warmest appreciation of the courtesy and thoughtful consideration extended to me under all circumstances by Maj. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, A. G., and to Col. Frederick Phisterer, A. A. G., and the office staff for kindly advice and timely assistance in all matters pertaining to my duties."

8th N. Y.—MAJOR CHAUNCEY.

We have received from Inspr. of Rifle Practice Henry Melville a statement of the work of the 8th Battn. at Creedmoor for the season of 1895, which shows a handsome increase of 98 over the season of 1894. The following is the result in detail for the past season:

	Experts.	Sharp-shooters.	Marks-men.	Total.
F. S. and N. C. S.....	1	1	10	12
Co. A.....	0	3	38	41
Co. B.....	0	2	41	43
Co. C.....	0	1	33	34
Co. D.....	1	1	39	41
Co. F.....	0	6	31	37
Totals.....	2	14	192	208

Lieut. Melville deserves a great deal of credit for the time and hard work he has put in in connection with the rifle practice of the battalion.

PAYING THE NEW YORK TROOPS.

Paymr. Gen. James M. Varnum, of New York, has rendered a very concise and interesting report as to the Pay Department for the year ending Nov. 30, 1895. This includes the disbursements at the camp of instruction, cruises of the Naval Militia and field service. The troops ordered out in Brooklyn were not paid by the State, but by Kings County, the sum being $122,036.41. The expenditures at the camp were $70,911.99; field duty, $12,745.75; cruise of Naval Division, $3,271; Pay Department expenses, $370.62; total, $87,299.36. Gen. Varnum was personally present at the camp when the troops were paid off during the greater part of the season and made the payments himself. He commends the work of his assistants, Col. MacArthur and Maj. Varnum, and also Sergt. Burton, Jr., of the 10th Battn. The careless and inaccurate manner in which many payrolls were made out led Gen. Varnum to establish a school of instruction in this connection which proved of great benefit. When field duty is ordered Gen. Varnum suggests that an officer of his department be detailed to meet the troops so ordered out during the latter part of their march, so that they may be paid immediately upon the termination of their tour of duty, as is done at the State camp, instead of postponing their payment for several weeks until the payrolls have been certified and sent in, as was the case this year—a system, says the General, which imposes undue hardship upon many of the men who are in need of the money. Should it appear desirable, the same course may be adopted on the cruises of the Naval Militia. The total number of troops paid off has been: Officers, 456; men, 6,974; total, 7,430.

NEW YORK SEPRATE COMPANIES.

It would be well for the National Guard up New York State if the supervisors of all the counties felt as kindly disposed toward it as do those in Oswego County. The board there recently adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the people of Oswego County have reason to be proud of the high standard of character, efficiency of drill, discipline and fine athletic appearance of the 48th Separate Company, and we commend them as an inportant factor in the keeping of order and good government in the community."

During the season of 1895 the 13th Separate Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., qualified all of the members as marksmen with the single exception of one 5-year marksman, who was ill. Of the eighty-three members who qualified as marksmen during the past season twenty-seven qualified as sharpshooters, and of this number nine qualified as experts. The company sent two teams to the 4th Brigade match at Tonawanda and won the brigade trophy furnished by the State. Of the two teams of the 13th each had a higher score than any of the four other competing teams. By a comparison of the scores of the 13th made in the 4th Brigade match with the scores made in the other three brigades and in the State match, it is found that this company would have stood first in the 3d Brigade match and fourth in the State match and 1st and 2d Brigade matches. A team from the 13th took part in the Adjutant General's match at Creedmoor and obtained the fourth position, there being fifteen teams in the competition. A member of the 13th, Dr. Laban Hazeltine, won the Governor's match by the extremely creditable score of 88, made under unfavorable conditions. It is believed that the record of this company for the season's work will place it among the best companies of the State in this important department of military work.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Co. A, 22d N. Y., Capt. Murphy, will give an entertainment and dance at the Lenox Lyceum on Feb. 4. Early in January the company will also arrange a theater party and supper.

Sergt. Maj. R. G. Butler, of the 22d N. Y., has been unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. A, and the company is to be congratulated on securing so excellent an officer.

The position of Battalion Hospital Steward, vacant in the 23d N. Y., has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. O. Ferguson. The Dramatic Association of Co. A has decided to produce an opera entitled "Faro" in April next. The quarters of the field officers and board room have been very beautifully furnished and decorated and offer quite an attraction to visitors.

The 13th N. Y., Col. Watson, preparatory to its review on Dec. 30, will assemble for drill Dec. 26.

Co. A, 12th N. Y. and the Cathedral A. C. will probably hold joint athletic games at the regimental armory next spring.

Maj. Pfaff, of the 3d Battn. of the 1st Regt., a very popular officer, has resigned. Capt. Mitten, of Co. M, 9th Inf., will, it is announced, be sent before a military court in connection with troubles in his command, and Lieut. Parsons, of the Naval Brigade, whose case has been hanging fire for some time, has been ordered to return to duty. The 1st Corps of Cadets will produce a play in February next entitled "The Strange Adventures of Jack and the Beanstalk."

Advices from New Haven, Conn., Dec. 17, announce that Capt. Embler, of Co. D (Blues), 2d Regt., has entered a protest against the 1st Division, Naval Militia, drilling at the armory Thursday nights, when the regular weekly drills of the Blues take place. Lieut. Col. Callahan, to whom the protest was made, will call a meeting of officers representing both companies and investigate the matter.

At the games of the 71st N. Y., on Dec. 14, the handsome cup offered by Comy. J. K. Tod to the company scoring the greater number of points was won by Co. B, Capt. Hazen.

Gov. Merrill, of Kansas, Dec. 11, called out Bat. B, of the State Militia, to protect the Kansas Medical College, which was threatened by a mob. A company at Lawrence was also notified to be in readiness to move on Topeka, but their services were not required. The difficulty resulted from the use of dead bodies for dissecting.

The review and parade of the 1st Light Inf., Providence, R. I., in compliment to Col. Lippitt, is described as a great success. The American band opened the evening with a concert of several numbers. This was followed by guard mounting by a detail from Cos. A, B, C and D. Capt. Harold S. Pearce, of Co. B, was in command of the guard, with Lieut. Suydam, of Co. C, as supernumerary. The officer of the day was Lieut. Col. Rose, while Maj. Tanner acted as old officer of the day.

Co. C, 22d N. Y., Capt. Lilliendahl, will hold a dance at the armory Dec. 31.

The dinner to Gov. Morton, of New York, at Hotel Savoy, to-night (Dec. 21), given by his staff, and the reception to follow, to which all the officers of the New York Guard have been invited to attend, will be a grand affair.

Co. K, 14th N. Y., Capt. C. A. Andrews, will ring out the old year and ring the new year in at a concert and reception to be held at the regimental armory Tuesday evening, Dec. 31. The music and chimes on this occasion will be rendered by the regimental band, under Conterno.

Troop C, of New York, was mustered into the 2d Brigade on Dec. 16 by Inspr. Gen. McLewee, assisted by Col. Greene and Maj. Lee, of his department. Eighty-eight men were mustered in, and following this Maj. Clayton, of Gen. McLeer's staff, was unanimously elected Captain. Gen. McLeer complimented the work accomplished by Maj. Clayton in organizing the troop and the fine quality of men secured, and in concluding presented the Major with a handsome sword and belt on behalf of the members of the troop. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, who was an interested spectator of the ceremonies, was asked to make some remarks and was received with hearty cheers. He gave the troopers some sound advice upon their duties and obligations and gave them to understand that they could look forward to a tour at Peekskill next summer, provided their progress warranted it. Inspr. Gen. McLewee advised the men to use judgment in selecting competent officers and not to be too hasty in this respect, and advised that elections be unanimous. The order directing the muster in announced the designation to be Troop B. This has been changed, however, to C.

Adjt. Gen. Orendorff of Illinois, under date of Dec. 1895, publishes the following:

"To increase the efficiency of the Illinois National Guard beyond that attained heretofore greater attention will be paid to the set-up and instruction of the individual. The training of the company in close and extended order cannot be thoroughly accomplished in the armory. Opportunity must also be taken for outdoor exercise, with due regard not only to the mechanism of drill, but its practical application to varied ground. Interior guard duty will be thoroughly learned at home; the time at camp is too limited for more than its application. Battalion and regimental drill, close and extended, is, when practicable, urged. The more extensive the training in drill at home the more extensive can be the instruction in tactics, and the supply and care of men at camp. While artillery training in foot movements is important, the mobility resulting from skill in mounted drill gives to it its chief value. The gun is the important weapon; and skill in handling, ranging and laying is more essential than taking apart and assembling it. The mounted drill of the cavalry will have more for object; thorough training and control of the horses, compactness and alignment in rapid movement and instruction in scouting and screening. Organization, training and discipline is shown, not by noise and friction, but by quietness and smoothness of operation. While often necessary to spend men, their strength must not be wasted—winded soldiers are of little use. To prevent this, drill in the different gaits and foresight and consideration on the part of officers are necessary. Rigid fire discipline and control of men when in extended order is enjoined. These depend mostly and ultimately on the non-commissioned officers, and they should be educated accordingly. Thorough training is only possible with thorough instruction as a basis. Too much time and care cannot be taken in promoting and opening schools for officers and non-commissioned officers. For the latter, grounding in the drill for company, troop or battery and in guard duty is essential."

COMING EVENTS.

Dec. 21.—Dinner and reception of staff of Gov. Morton of New York at Hotel Savoy.
Dec. 31.—Dance, Co. C, 22d N. Y., at armory.
Dec. 31.—Concert and reception of Co. K, 14th N. Y. at armory.
Jan. 4.—Review of 23d N. Y. at armory, Brooklyn.
Jan. 7.—Annual ball of Old Guard, N. Y., at Metropolitan Opera House.
Jan. 8.—Reception, ball and review, 1st Bat. N. Y., Wendel's Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth street.
Jan. 9.—Review of 47th N. Y. at armory, Brooklyn.
Jan. 10.—Reception of Co. D, 4th N. J., at Hasbrouck Hall, Jersey City.
Jan. 15.—Annual convention, National Guard Association of New York, in Albany.
Jan. 15.—Reception and entertainment of Co. C, 12th N. Y., at Central Opera House.
Jan. 21.—Exhibition drill and reception of 9th N. Y. field music at armory.
Jan. 23.—Reception of Co. H, 9th N. Y., at armory.
Feb. 5.—Ball of band and field music, 71st N. Y.
Feb. 5.—Grand subscription ball 4th N. J. at armory, Jersey City.
Feb. 22.—Dedication of new armory, 2d Regt., N. G. Pennsylvania.
Mar. 30.—Afternoon and evening concert by Sousa's Band at 2d Regt. Armory, Paterson, N. J., under auspices of Co. B, 2d Regt.

The Authors' Club, of New York City, offers a prize of $100 for the best design for a book plate. Perhaps some of our readers may have ideas on the subject. Designs can be submitted through the editor of the "Army and Navy Journal," who is one of the Council of the club.

The following, purporting to be a dispatch addressed to the president of the Stock Exchange, was circulated in Wall street on Thursday: "Sir: If England sends war fleet to bombard New York, what guarantee is there that its movements will not be interfered with by excursion boats? Dunraven."

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MY UNCLE THE MAJOR GENERAL.

Translated for the "Army and Navy Journal" by Mary Hobbins from the French of Louis Dumur.

He would say, "Will" is everything; "Passion" is nothing. He was a cold man, with rather an indifferent bearing, but he had a sensitive, childish, almost a gay, disposition; yet he knew how to control himself with a power that belonged to a strong soul. It might be that it was a little artificial, nevertheless great results came of it.

I remember well, and all the world remembers, that incident which for a long time was talked of in confidence, and which made him famous in the Army . . . My uncle was commander of Dombow at the time, on the banks of the little river Volska.

The troops were dissatisfied. I don't know exactly for what cause, but some of the officers and their subordinates, were extremely harsh, however, and a certain Capt. Kolossof had made himself execrated by his injustice and brutality. He always looked to me like an angry dog. He knew not either how to make himself loved or respected, and his men were the most unruly in the regiment. Besides this there existed a feeling of grave anxiety at that time. In many of the garrisons in the East grave faults had been committed. The Emperor had been informed of them, and had publicly proclaimed:

"I wish that better discipline should be enforced."

All the world trembled under that imperial command, and the officers felt it even more keenly than the soldiers did themselves.

Germany was threatening. Disturbing rumors were flying about, rumors of war. In fact, it was necessary that perfect order should be maintained.

My uncle had a very difficult position to fill at Dombow. He was conscious that the discontent of the soldiers was well founded; hence he appreciated the necessity of enforcing good discipline, and he was anxious that nothing should occur with him that had happened elsewhere, and which had been the cause of the Empero's rebuke.

One morning the Adjutant made his appearance at my uncle's headquarters, before the usual hour. The General had just prepared himself to give me my riding lesson.

I was then a lad of about twelve or thirteen years of age, but I mounted already like a young Cossack, My uncle was a superior teacher, but on that day he gave me the most valuable lesson of all!

"Well, Sergt. Alexandrovitch, what is it?"

"General," replied the Sergeant, in an agitated voice, "there was a disturbance in the chambers last night. That brute of Kolossof has been doing so much to exasperate the men of late that they put their heads together, and made all the noise they could as a demonstration against him. The row increases every moment; there are fears of a mutiny; the condition of things is very bad this morning."

"Has anything definite occurred?" asked the General. "No, but perhaps it would be best if Your Excellency would take precautions to prevent an explosion."

My uncle reflected a moment. "Well, I will at once go and overlook the inspection myself," he said.

The Sergeant made a wry face. He evidently did not think that this was the desired precaution exactly, but he made no remark. My uncle would not have permitted one of his decisions to be questioned.

A quarter of an hour later he directed his steps towards the barracks. He wore his every-day cloak, but his countenance had a more serious look upon it than usual, his broad sword making tan! tan! on the heaps of frozen mud as he walked.

I followed at his heels, then running off, by a winding road, I went and squatted myself down on the bank of the Volska, with my feet upon the ice. From thence I saw my uncle coming along composedly smoking his meerchaum, with his big stomach protruding above his chubby legs; and opposite to me, between the large yellow buildings of the barracks, I could also see the file of soldiers, the last of whom seemed to lose themselves in the vague shades of the morning fog. The "orders" were being given, and one could hear the voice of the rascal Kolossof hurling his oaths around.

As soon as the noise ceased, which the soldiers made in taking their proper positions, a profound silence reigned.

The General suddenly appeared between the pillars of the broken archway, which served as an entrance to the principal courtyard.

Some of the officers immediately detached themselves to attend him. My uncle held the attention of the troops thus for a moment, then came forward, and faced them, giving out the traditionary:

"Salute, my children!"

It was without doubt the first time since the Russian Army had been in existence that the soldiers did not return the "salute" of their commander. Such a fault of omission was terrible. All understood what it meant, and the bravest of the officers trembled—for they felt it could only be the prelude to a fearful rebellion.

Meanwhile the troops remained almost motionless, with their guns in their hands. The sangfroid of these men in the act of committing a crime was the most frightful part of the whole affair.

My uncle's face turned red, as if he had received a blow. He advanced directly in front of the soldiers and repeated in a stronger voice:

"Salute, my children!"

A perceptible tremor passed over the men like a shiver. I was seized with such an agony at this moment that my temples were bathed in sweat.

Then the General turned toward the first company, which was the very one belonging to Kolossof, and said briefly:

"The Challenge!"

A subordinate officer, pale as a ghost, commenced to make the call:

"Petrof!——"

My uncle interrupted him with a gesture. He ordered Petrof to advance three steps. This fellow was a large, beardless young man, with blinking eyelids and a sickly appearance, which was common to the peasants of the Northern settlements.

"Salute, Petrof!" said my uncle.

Petrof became as white as a sheet, his eyelids ceased to blink, and there could be seen his small, gray eyes, in which shone a look of defiance. He made no reply.

My uncle waited a few seconds. Then without speaking another word, he took his revolver out of his pocket, stripped it of its case, carefully cocked it, and aiming at the heart of Petrof, fired.

The body fell heavily over, and the clap of the gun as it struck upon the frozen ground was heard by all like the sound of old iron.

The General made a sign to continue.

"Valoubief!" called the subordinate, more dead than alive.

Even before the order was given, Valoubief advanced the three feet. His left foot grazed the lifeless body of Petrof.

"Salute, Valoubief!" said the Major General.

Valoubief had the chubby face of a child, on which a light-colored moustache had commenced to curl. He was the son of a shopkeeper. My uncle looked him full in the face with a piercing glance, which, however, had in it more of entreaty than of threat. The soldier hesitated a moment, threw his eyes despairingly around upon his comrades, then drew himself up, as if to say: "I have sworn!" and his lips remained closed.

My uncle took aim at his heart, as he had done at the other's, and the next instant the corpse of Valoubief sank upon that of Petrof.

"The next," said my uncle.

The officer made an effort to call, but his voice died away in his throat. My uncle took the list from his hands, and himself called 'Number three.'

The name of this 'Number three' was Bourovsky. He came forward, almost bleached from fear, his legs trembled under him; all thought he must fall before he took the third step, but by a miracle he held himself up, whilst my uncle's voice again resounded in that vast assembly, and he called him by name:

"Salute, Bourovsky!——"

Then in the midst of all this emotion there pierced through the solemn silence—the feeling of the hour was so intense, that it reached the last soldier who stood in the mist below—a vague stammering, which was the weak voice of the unhappy Bourovsky, who spluttered out:

"Salute, your Excellency!"

Immediately there was a shout, an immense clamor arose in all directions, as one cry from the hearts of all these men so terribly shaken, which rolled from rank to rank with a sound like thunder.

"Salute, your Excellency! Salute, your Excellency!"

Tears gushed from their eyes, sobs burst forth on every side. The reaction from the would-be revolt broke over them now like a storm. The officers, pale with emotion, pressed around their deliverer. Sinking against a wall, Kolossof fainted away.

The Major General alone remained calm. I had bounded from the bank of the Volska; I threw myself upon my uncle and kissed his hand with enthusiasm. It

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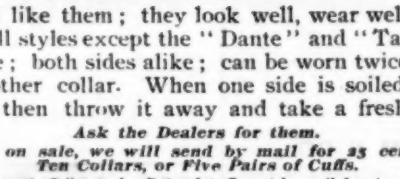

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was only then that I became aware he trembled.

"Ah! little one!" he said to me, "thou hast witnessed that! God grant that thou shalt never have to exercise a like authority thyself!"

And I felt convinced that he would have killed one after another of them rather than to have yielded, free to kill himself after.

A very particular report of this affair was forwarded to the Emperor; soon afterwards my uncle was removed and sent to a garrison in the interior. But at the same time he received the insignia of Lieutenant General and the cross of Saint Vladimir.

The Duke of Connaught, in his report on the Aldershot maneuvers, unsparingly condemns the valise equipment as full of faults and without a redeeming virtue. It is complicated, uncomfortable, worries the men with pipe claying, carries very little in proportion to its weight, cannot be put off and on easily without assistance, and has a complexity of straps that makes the life of the soldier miserable.

The Sultan has lost one of the pillars of his empire in Rustem Pasha, "The Army and Navy Gazette" tells us. That frail, emaciated old man, small and shrunken, with the eagle eye and fine Semitic face, was a faithful, ardent champion of his master's interests. No green-turbaned descendant of the Prophet ever struggled with more energy for the Moslem cause than the Christian Catholic, who fought not only in the Foreign Office, but in the field for Turkish supremacy. He was of Italian origin, nephew of the famous Catalani, spoke and wrote well Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Greek, French, Italian, German, and English, and made many friends wherever he went through his long career.

There was a meeting of the Navy Line Committee of the old association on Saturday afternoon last for the purpose of deciding upon changes in the Meyer bill to be brought to the attention of Congress. Nothing was done, however, of any consequence, it being determined to wait until Secretary Herbert takes the initiative. The Naval Association, the new organization of line officers, is engaged in the preparation of a bill which is shortly expected to be completed. The matter is now being seriously discussed by the officers interested.

Kilts do not appear to be in form in the British service, and the kilted battalions contain more Englishmen and Irishmen than Scotchmen. Fishing has, as it appears, more charm for the Highlander than soldiering, and the old song telling how "the Highlander sped to his youthful abode" has its counterpart in England now, where we are told of the Scotchman who was induced to go soldiering two years ago, and only remained three months in the regiment, and then bought himself off in order to get back in time for the deep-sea fishing.

A miniature body of the best toy soldiers that could be procured, representing the 7th N. Y. marching in column of platoons in fronts of fourteen files, are on exhibition in the veterans' room in the armory, and attract a great deal of attention. The greatest care has been taken in placing them, and the soldiers are strictly in marching order as laid down in the D. R., with band and field music, commissioned officers of the field, line, staff, as well as non. coms., guides, colors and hospital corps, all in their proper positions. The lead soldiers serve as quite a useful object lesson, and were originally presented to Adjt. Weaver by friends in the New York Stock Exchange. The work of placing the miniature regiment was done by Adjts. Townsend and Falls, and they occupy a table some twenty-eight feet in length.

The Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first street, New York City, is one of the most popular and best located hotels in the city for family and transient patronage, being in the heart of shopping and theater districts. It has been carefully refitted with the most scientific open plumbing, has hot and cold water and the celebrated Herzog Telle-seme in every room. A new Sprague electric elevator is being put in and an iron and glass awning placed over the sidewalk at ladies' entrance. The three dining-rooms on Thirty-first street have been handsomely redecorated, and mahogany chairs, upholstered in embossed leather, placed in the rooms by Philip Strobel & Sons, New York. Iron and marble stairs, with balcony, have been erected in main office, ornamented with electric lights and palms, and the clerk's desk placed under balcony fronting main entrance. The gentlemen's reading and writing rooms are now located on office floor. The stairs have been removed from ladies' entrance and the room handsomely fitted up as a reception room. The Grand has thirty-two suites with parlor, one, two or three bedrooms and bath, and thirty-five rooms have just been added to meet the requirements of increasing business. One of Dr. Sommer's famous Hungarian bands is an attractive feature during the dinner hour at this popular hostelry. It is conducted on the European plan and the rates are from $1.00 a day and upward.

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BORN.

WHITE.—At Washington, D. C., Sunday, Dec. 15, 1895, to the wife of Mr. Frank Hollis White, a son.

WOOD.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 8, 1895, to the wife of Lieut. M. L. Wood, U. S. N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—JENKINS.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1895, the Rev. Dr. William G. Andrews, of Connecticut, to Miss Caroline Caldwell Jenkins, youngest daughter of the late Rear Admi. T. A. Jenkins, U. S. N.

BARBER—BEMISS.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1895, P. A. Surg. George H. Barber, U. S. N., to Miss Belle Cyrene Bemiss.

BARNHARDT—RODMAN.—At St. Cornelius' Chapel, Governors Island, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895, by the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., to Miss Florence Rice Rodman, daughter of Capt. J. B. Rodman, 20th Inf.

DIED.

CROOKER.—At New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 15, 1895, Capt. Charles A. Crooker, formerly Acting Master U. S. N.

HAWKE.—At Bristol, Pa., Dec. 7, 1895, Mary W., youngest daughter of Surg. James A. Hawke, U. S. N.

HOSLEY.—At West Lebanon, N. H., Dec. 8, 1895, Col. J. B. Hosley, father of Lieut. Harry H. Hosley, U. S. N.

JONES.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 11, 1895, Mrs. Eliza Benton Jones, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, and mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. W. B. Hughes, Dept. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

LEWIS.—At Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12, Mr. Iva Lewis, father of Mrs. Adams, wife of Maj. M. B. Adams, U. S. A.

ROYALL.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1895, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Bedford Royall, Col. U. S. A., retired.

TALCOTT.—In New York City, on the 8th inst., Isabel Downing, widow of George Talcott, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

VOORHEES.—At Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 12, 1895, Mr. Philip R. Voorhees, formerly 1st Asst. Engr. U. S. N., son of the late Capt. Philip F. Voorhees, U. S. N.

WEDERSON.—At Fort McHenry, Md., Dec. 15, 1895, Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Wederson, U. S. A.

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Commencing Sunday, Jan. 5, and daily thereafter, the popular New York and Florida Short Line Limited will be resumed between New York and St. Augustine, via Pennsylvania, Southern, and Florida Central and Peninsular, leaving New York at 3:20 P. M. The train will be composed of Pullman's latest Compartment Cars, Sleeping, Dining, first-class Coach and Smoking Cars, from New York to St. Augustine. For grandeur and solid comfort there is nothing in the world that surpasses this train. The Compartment Car is a model of perfection. The entire train is most elaborately furnished, and the country through which the train travels is rich in magnificent scenery, and the one day which is consumed in the trip can be spent most advantageously in taking in the beauties of nature. The announcement of the new train several years ago was one of the great achievements of the Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line," and the public are highly grateful, and have and will continue to show their appreciation to the evident satisfaction of those instrumental in reducing the time between New York and Florida to a minimum. Excursion tickets South have been placed on sale at very low rates, and those contemplating taking a trip to the Sunny Lands should call on or address R. D. Carpenter, General Agent. Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

The young Norwegian explorer, Borchgrevink, will write for the January "Century" an account of "The First Landing on the Antarctic Continent." Borchgrevink was the first civilized man to set foot on this land, which is now the center of interest in geographical circles. The Norwegian is a gifted artist, and pictures from his pencil will accompany the article. Gen. A. W. Greely will furnish an introduction

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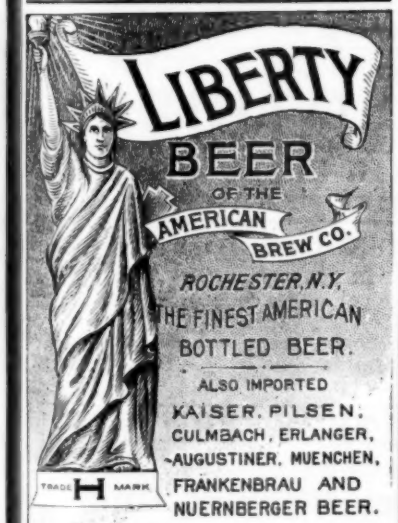

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF MEMORIAL HALL, West Point, N. Y.—Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., December 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon, MONDAY, January 13, 1896, for the construction of a Memorial Hall. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office or at the office of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, Architects, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, December, 4, 1895.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened December 26, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 26, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of bleached cotton drill and electrical supplies. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed adavntageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, *Paymaster General, U. S. N.*

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New York City, December 9, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY, January 9, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Beans, Rice, Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Candles, Soap, Salt, Baking Powder, Borax, Blacking, Bluing, Canned articles, Chamois skins, Chocolate, Clothes lines and pins, Combs, Flavoring extracts, Gelatine, Handkerchiefs, Matches, Mustard, Nutmegs, Olives, Oil Olive, Sauce Worcestershire, Soaps Toilet, Soups, Spices, Stationery, Tapioca, Thread in spools, Tobacco, Towels, etc. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture;" for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked: "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened January 9, 1896, and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

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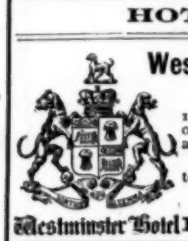
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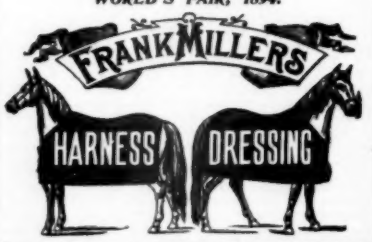

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